The New-York Times.

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DOMESTIC TELEGRAMS

Action Taken on Cuban, Mexican and Russian Claims.

Official Statement of the Business of the Pension Bureau.

Interesting Information Regarding the Government Pensioners.

Complete Refutation of the Charges Against Naval Officer Laflin.

Severe and Destructive Storms in the East and West.

Commissioner Pleasonton Asserts His Independence.

UNSETTLED CLAIMS.

Decisions by the Mexican Claims Commission—Cuban and Russian Claims.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—In the case of WISSCHE vs. Mexico, it has been decided by the Mexican and United States Commission, that a Prussian subject naturalized as a citizen of the United States subsequently to the infliction of the injuries complained of, cannot seek redress against Mexico through the United States, under the treaty instituting the Commission. The claim was rejected for want of jurisdiction. In the case of BELDIN & Co. against Mexico, the Commissioners dissenting in opinion, the umpire decided that the claimants, an American commercial firm, doing business at the time of the injury complained of, at Matamoras, Mexico, are entitled to an award, the fact of commercial domicile in a foreign country not depriving them of the right to American protection. The amount of the award is to be fixed by the Commissioners.

The United States and Spanish Commission for the settlement of claims arising from the disturbances in Cuba, occupy temporary quarters at the Mexican Claims Commission building, no permanent office having yet been secured. No business has recently been transacted beyond that of a preliminary character, nor have any claims yet been presented, the United States not having issued notice for that purpose.

The Perkins claim against Russia, amounting to $543,000, principal and interest, has been officially forwarded to that Government. It was some time examined by the Solicitor of the Department of State, and that amount found to be due to the Perkins claimants, the account of a contract for fire-arms.

THE PENSION OFFICE.

Condition of the Business—Official Statement of Finances—Work Performed by the Pension Bureau.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The statement of the finance division of the Pension Office during the year ending June 30, 1871, is as follows: Number of communications received, 42,621; number of communications written, 43,461; amount of requisitions upon the army funds, $34,103,224 61; amount of requisitions upon the navy fund, $424,750 21; amount of requisitions drawn upon the war of 1812 fund, $234,000. These requisitions include the amount needed for pensions payable during the ensuing quarter, ending Sept. 4; amount refunded to the Government in the settlement of pension agents' accounts, $261,298 63; number of new pension agencies established, 1; number of pension agencies discontinued, 1; new pension agents appointed, 13; pension agents reappointed, 9; number of new applicants for pensions examined, 22,333; amount of fees allowed, $45,000; number of new army invalid pensioners added to roll, 7,654, including about 600 of the war of 1812; new army invalid increase restorations, renewals and reissues, 4,225; new army widow and defendant relatives' pensioners, 3,931; new army widow and defendant relatives' pensioners increases, renewals, &c., 2,691; new army invalid pensioners, 119; new navy widow and relatives pensioners, 118; number of pensions dropped from the rolls, 926; thereby abating an annual amount of $94,296; number of pensions reduced—abating thereby annually $13,852; number of pensions suspended, 1,068; number of suspensions removed, 327; number of pensions restored under section 3, act of July 27, 1868, 251; number of commutation orders for artificial limbs issued, 1,707, being $30 for arms and $75 for legs, amounting to $466,950; number of bills for artificial limbs furnished, approved, and paid, 901, amounting to $67,500; number of transportation bills of soldiers traveling to various points to receive or have limbs fitted, 2,116, amounting to $10,504 85, and the bills ranging in amount from two cents to $270—whole amount of army pensioners on roll June 30, ult., 206,282; whole number of navy pensioners, 3,111; number of marriages, deaths, &c., reported among pensioners, 1,164; number of clerks, messengers and copyists attached to the finance division, 66.

HON. A. H. LAFLIN.

Triumphant Acquittal of the Naval Officer—A Groundless Accusation by Political Enemies.

UTICA, N. Y., July 9.—The case of Naval Officer A. H. LAFLIN, indicted by the Grand Jury on a charge of perjury, came up before Judge DOOLITTLE, in the Circuit Court of Herkimer, on Saturday. The case was conducted for the people by District-Attorney A. M. MILLS, and Messrs. EARL and SMITH as counsel for the defendants. Four witnesses were called for the prosecution, but their evidence was so immaterial that the Court would have quashed the indictment, had not Mr. LAFLIN, wishing the fullest acquittal of the charge, requested that the case might go on and be submitted to the jury. The evidence for the defense was conclusive. A. H. PRESCOTT, the County Judge in whose Court it was claimed the perjury had been committed, showed by the minutes taken at the time that the charge was groundless. The jurymen serving in his Court bore the same testimony. All the witnesses for the defense were not called. Judge DOOLITTLE said it was no use going any further, and that he would charge the jury that the evidence would not convict. The jury were so charged, and rendered a verdict of "not guilty," without leaving the Court-room. The verdict was received with applause. Mr. LAFLIN's many friends will tender him a complimentary serenade to-morrow evening.

Trinity College, Hartford, Commencement.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 9.—The Commencement exercises of Trinity College began Sunday evening, with the baccalaureate sermon by President JACKSON, on the excellence of Holy Scripture as the teacher of wisdom. He predicted the fall of the positive philosophy, and the rise of one of a spiritual kind, when the Christian scholars of the new generation must base on the Bible. Prof. PORTER, of Yale College, delivers the Phi Beta Kappe oration on Tuesday evening on the science of man essential to a science of nature. Wednesday is alumni day, and Thursday is con mencement.

COMMISSIONER PLEASONTON.

He Writes a Letter to President Grant—His Views of His Position—A Proposal to Submit to Arbitration.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Commissioner PLEASONTON has forwarded to President GRANT a letter, giving his views of his duties as Chief of Internal Revenue, and the subjects which came under his direct control and supervision, and claiming that according to the law of 1868, his power over the internal revenue is as complete as that of Secretary BOUTWELL over the Customs revenue, not, however, interfering with the disbursements, his duty being so to instruct the officers that the tax may be faithfully and promptly collected and paid into the Treasury. Hence, the Secretary has nothing to do with the instructions to officers, or the Commissioner's decisions, appeals from which can be made to the Courts for redress. Such is believed to be, in brief, the opinion of the Commissioner, who asks the President to obtain the views of Secretary BOUTWELL concerning the difference between them on the question of jurisdiction in their respective departments. The Commissioner leaves the subject with the President. If the latter shall decline or prefer not to decide the question, he proposes that his, together with Secretary BOUTWELL's statement, be submitted to the Attorney-General, and he will abide the decision, whatever it may be.

In the case of the salary of the President of the State Lunatic Asylum, at Williamsburg, Va., who is elected by a Board of Directors appointed by the Governor of the State, and whose salary is paid out of the State Treasury, the question was raised whether the salary is exempt from income tax under the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of BUFFINGTON vs. DAY. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue holds that all necessary agencies for purposes of the State Government are exempt, but that the superintendent of a lunatic asylum, however necessary in a moral or benevolent community, cannot be said to be necessary for legitimate purposes of State Government, and, therefore, his salary is not exempt from the income tax.

GREAT STORMS.

Furious Wind and Rain in Ohio—A Church Demolished and Four Persons Killed.

DAYTON, Ohio, July 9.—A furious storm of wind, accompanied by a heavy rain, took place in this vicinity, this afternoon. A number of trees in and around Dayton were uprooted. The German Lutheran Church was demolished, and four persons killed and twenty injured. The bridge over the Miami River was destroyed, and two boys killed and one injured. The Southern Ohio Lunatic Asylum was uprooted, and two female patients wounded. The schoolhouse of the Church of the United Brethren was blown down; St. Mary's Catholic Church and the Miami Railroad Depot unroofed, and about fifty other houses otherwise damaged. Loss, over $50,000.

Terrible and Destructive Storms at Syracuse, N. Y.—Buildings Unroofed and Crops Destroyed.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 9.—The most violent storm known here for many years passed over this City at 2 o'clock this afternoon, followed by another an hour after. The wind was so violent that it blew down numerous large trees from one to two feet in diameter. One new building was blown down, and the High School in Geddes and several barns were unroofed. The lightning struck in every part of the city, including the houses of Senator KENNEDY, Alderman HOWLETT, and the Binghamton Railway engine-house, doing considerable damage. It set fire to two private dwellings, six miles west of this place, and struck EUGENE HARRIS, a carpenter, killing him instantly, and stripping his clothes entirely off his body. During the storm hailstones as large as walnuts fell, doing great damage to the crops in the surrounding towns.

ELMIRA, N. Y., July 9.—A furious storm of rain and wind passed over this city about 5 o'clock this evening. Trees were uprooted and blown down, houses unroofed, &c. No person was injured. No serious damage was done. The storm was brief, not lasting over fifteen minutes.

THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

Gen. Halleck and the Mexican Veterans—A Grand Mass for the Soul of the Late Archbishop of Paris.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9.—Gen. HALLECK has been elected President of the Veterans of the Mexican war. A grand mass for the repose of the souls of Archbishop DARBOY and his associates, slaughtered by the Communs, will take place to-morrow in the Church Notre Dame des Victoires. Archbishop ALEMANY will officiate, assisted by the entire clergy of the diocese.

The Murder in Mobile—Wilson Killed and Not Bragg.

MOBILE, Ala., July 9.—In the shooting affray here, yesterday, between BRAXTON BRAGG, Jr., and MADISON WILSON, each fired one shot and WILSON, not BRAGG, was killed. There is great excitement over the event.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Judge HINDLEY, of the Circuit Court in St. Louis, on Saturday granted an injunction restraining the issue of the July number of *Bradstreet's Mercantile Reports*, which, it is alleged, contain a false statement regarding the business standing of AUGUSTUS A. MILLER, of that city.

The Corporation and University of Vermont have elected Prof. M. H. BUCKHAM to the Presidency, in place of Dr. ANGELL, who goes to Michigan. Mr. BUCKHAM is now Professor of Rhetoric and Greek.

In an altercation in Albany yesterday, between two boys, THOMAS KANE, aged fourteen, and THOMAS SHAGRAVES, aged sixteen years, the former shot SHAGRAVES in the breast, inflicting a wound which will probably prove fatal.

The Emperor WILLIAM arrived at Ems yesterday, and was received with enthusiastic rejoicings by the people. To-night the heights around the city are illuminated in his honor.

During the quarter ended June 30, 1871, the Post-office Department issued 134,761,040 adhesive postage stamps, 21,816,280 stamped envelopes, and 1,771,800 newspaper wrappers.

The French Catholic Church of Notre Dame, at Worcester, Mass., was dedicated yesterday by Bishop O'REILLY.

All the blooded horses at Monmouth Park are being rapidly sent to Saratoga for the approaching races.

The Wisconsin Republican State Convention has been called to meet at Madison Aug. 30.

President GRANT leaves Long Branch for Washington to-day and returns on Tuesday.

The Evangelist and the Ring.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You do not need any information in regard to the FIELDS of FISK and cable fame; but perhaps an item in regard to the ministerial brother, H. M. FIELD, may not be amiss.

In his paper, the *Evangelist*, of this week, he gives us an editorial of three columns apologizing for the doings of the "Tammany Ring," and his text is, "They say the devil is not so black as he is painted."

Now, I will not discuss the propriety of a minister using such a text, but I would like to inquire whither we are drifting, when our religious newspapers can be subsidized to do the dirty work above referred to. Yours, &c.,

INQUIRER.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 7, 1871.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The Constitutionality of the Proposed Civil Service Reform.

Improvements to be Effected by the District Legislature—Cabinet and Department Matters—Personal and Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Some time ago the Civil Service Commission was engaged in finding out the limit to its duties under the law which authorized its formation. The limit of its powers under the Constitution is now under consideration, and the question is, in its effects, whether civil service reform is constitutional or not. The second section of the second article of the Constitution after defining the appointing power of the President exercised by and with the advice of the Senate, says: "But the Congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper, in the President alone, in the Courts of Law, or the heads of Departments." Now it is held by some that, if the rule is established that the head of a Department must appoint to any particular place that person only who has passed the best examination in competition with others, the power to appoint is annulled by giving the power to designate whom he shall appoint to others, and leaving him no choice in the selection. It is agreed on all sides that the heads of Departments can enforce such rules if they choose; but it is doubted that they can be compelled to appoint a person who has been designated in that manner. Whatever others may think of this constitutional question, it is certain that the Commission finds it a difficult one. It is said that the Commissioners, though they have discussed it to some days, have none of them assumed a decided position, and that it will be deferred to the Attorney-General for an opinion. It is admitted that the appointments cannot be vested in any Board, and also that heads of Departments have no power to appoint till Congress has conferred it. This, it is claimed by some, raises a simple question which covers the whole ground, and that is, whether the power to appoint and to designate the individual to be appointed can be separated. If it is within the power of Congress to separate these powers, still again a difficulty comes up before the Commission. Congress having made laws giving the several heads of departments unlimited, or but slightly restricted, authority to make certain appointments, and not having repealed those laws, can the Commission set up any system of examination which will practically set them aside? All seem to agree that the selection of appointees can be constitutionally restricted within certain limits, but many persons are not certain that restriction can be carried to the extent of leaving the heads of Departments no choice.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.

The compendious plan of improvements made by the Board of Public Works some time ago, together with a scheme for raising the money to defray the expenses of the same, has been indorsed by the Legislature of the District, with some slight modifications. The Board is to be allowed the expenditure of $4,000,000 under certain restrictions to lay it out in improvement of streets, sewers and roads in the District leading from the city, and similar works. The details of the plan, it is understood, are subject to changes, though they are generally approved as first exhibited. The opposition to improvement has been quite spirited, but of much less weight than might have been anticipated. Altogether, the new form of government seems to be working to the satisfaction of the great majority of the citizens.

THE SOUTHERN INVESTIGATION.

The Kuklux Committee, as it is called, will, it is understood, take a recess about the 20th of this month till September. A recess, however, is not fully decided on, and circumstances may arise before the 20th to call for a continuance of the investigation.

SAFEGUARDS TO TRAVEL.

The Board of Steam-boat Inspectors is hoping, but rather against hope, to conclude its session the last of the present week. The committees have not all placed their reports before the full Board yet, and a great deal of labor remains to be done. The regulations will not be promulgated till they have been submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury and approved by him. If he accepts them, some of the new rules will not take effect till Jan. 1 next, and some of them go into effect immediately on their promulgation.

GEN. SHERMAN.

Gen. SHERMAN will take his family to St. Albans, Vt., and leave them there for the Summer, while he travels about on the business of his Department. They expect to leave town to-morrow.

CABINET MATTERS.

The reports telegraphed from this city, to the effect that there would be a Cabinet meeting on Tuesday or Wednesday of this week, and that the President would arrive here for that purpose on Tuesday morning, are not well-founded. It is known here that the President has no intention of visiting Washington at present, and save in some emergency not now anticipated, no Cabinet meeting is likely to be held for at least two weeks to come, as there is no business of importance for consideration at the present time.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Secretary BOUTWELL is expected to return here on Wednesday morning next. He will leave his home at Groton on Monday morning, spend the day in Boston, and will spend Tuesday in New-York. The tenor of the advices which he has received from Assistant-Secretary RICHARDSON, regarding the latter's operations with the new loan in London, are not yet known here, but it is understood that the Secretary has given orders for the suspension of the advertising of the loan until further orders. This would seem to indicate some progress, though the inference has not a very strong foundation.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Secretary FISH, who has recently been somewhat indisposed, at his Summer residence on the Hudson, has now nearly recovered. It was the President's intention to have visited him, but he has postponed it in consequence of the Secretary's convalescence.

EMIGRATION FROM EUROPE.

Mr. J. FRED. MYERS, late Printing Clerk of the Treasury, sailed in Saturday's steamer for Europe, accredited by the Treasury Department with full power to look into all matters pertaining to emigration in Europe, and to ascertain particularly whether any of the European Governments are conniving at or perpetrating any violations of International law in sending to this country their paupers and criminals. From facts in possession of the Department, some of which are of very recent discovery, it is believed that a great wrong is now being perpetrated at New-York through the connivance and collusion of foreign agents of steam-ship companies and the parties who practically control emigration matters at that port.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

There was a large attendance at the meeting of the Medical Association of the District of Columbia yesterday afternoon. The long agitated question in regard to consulting with colored physicians came up on a report of the Standing Committee, consisting with the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Association will not hold the Standing Committee responsible should they fail to investigate the charges which may be made against members of this Association for meeting in consultation any resident, licensed and regular practitioner of African descent, until thirty days subsequent to the final action of the Association upon any such amendment to No. 16 as may be passed at the next stated meeting in October.

This resolution was adopted by a vote of 29 against 17. The Association expelled Dr. D. V. BLISS, a physician of this city, because he consulted in the case of Vice-President COLFAX with Dr. C. C. COX, who had been previously refused admission into said Association on account of his holding a seat in the Board of Health with Dr. VERDI, a homeopathic physician.

THE TERRITORIAL LOAN BILL.

The Four Million Loan bill has passed both branches of the Territorial Legislature, and now awaits the Governor's signature. It provides seven per cent. gold interest, payable semi-annually, the loan to be for twenty years. This amount is to be expended in the improvement of streets, sewers, &c.

THE GERMAN EMBASSY.

The successor of Baron GEROLT is now the German Minister at Mexico. The time of his arrival in this city is uncertain. Baron ALVENSTEBEN, in the meantime, is Chargé d' Affaires.

BOUNTY CLAIMS.

There are now in the office of the Second Auditor of the Treasury 85,000 claims for bounty, arrears of pay, &c., involving $2,000,000 or $3,000,000. Of this number, judging by the proportion in former cases, about 15,000 of them will be allowed. These claims are the remains of those rising out of the late war. The accounts settled from June 30, 1861, to June 30, 1870, involved over $1,424,000,000.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Sunday, July 9, at 11:47 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Barometer at 8 P. M.	Thermometer at 8 P. M.	Direction of Wind.	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather.
Augusta, Ga.	30.01	83	....	Calm.	Clear.
Baltimore	29.96	72	S. W.	Fresh.	Lt. Rain.
Boston	30.05	72	S. W.	Gentle.	Threat'g
Buffalo	29.84	70	N. W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Charleston, S. C.	30.00	83	S. W.	Light.	Clear.
Cheyenne	29.23	65	S. W.	Light.	Cloudy.
Chicago	30.01	70	N. E.	Light.	Clear.
Cincinnati	30.05	81	....	Calm.	Clear.
Cleveland	29.95	75	S. E.	Light.	Cloudy.
Corinne, Utah	29.27	67	N.	Light.	Fair.
Detroit, Mich	29.92	67	N. E.	Fresh.	Threat'g
Indianapolis	29.99	74	....	Calm.	Cloudy.
Knoxville	30.05	79	S. W.	Light.	Fair.
Lake City, Fla.	30.00	79	....	Calm.	Clear.
Memphis	30.07	79	S. W.	Light.	Lt. Rain.
Milwaukee	30.00	69	N.	Light.	Fair.
Mobile	30.14	81	....	Calm.	Clear.
Mt. Washington	29.20	50	N. W.	Strong.	Cloudy
Nashville	30.00	82	....	Calm.	Fair.
New-London	29.76	75	W.	Fresh.	Lt. Rain.
New-Orleans	30.15	78	N. W.	Light.	Clear.
New-York	29.81	76	S. W.	Light.	Lt. Rain.
Norfolk	29.97	78	S.	Gentle.	Fair.
Omaha	29.89	74	S. E.	Light.	Cloudy.
Oswego	29.78	69	N. W.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
Philadelphia	29.93	80	S.	....	Cloudy.
Pittsburg	29.97	82	W.	Gentle.	Clr'g up.
Portland, Me	29.62	71	....	Calm.	Cloudy.
Rochester, N. Y.	29.84	70	N. W.	Light.	Cloudy.
San Francisco	30.06	67	W.	Fresh.	Fair.
Savannah, Ga.	30.01	84	....	Calm.	Clear.
St. Louis	29.98	78	....	Calm.	Threat'g
Toledo, Ohio	29.92	74	N.	Light.	Clear.
Washington	29.96	77	N. W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Wilmington	29.99	83	N. W.	Light.	Clear.
Burlington	29.90	71	W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Cairo, Ill.	30.08	81	....	Calm.	Cloudy.
Cape May	29.89	74	S.	Light.	Fair.
Davenport	30.01	76	W.	Light.	Clear.
Escanaba	30.04	62	....	Calm.	Clear.
Grand Haven	30.01	68	S. W.	Fresh.	Clear.
Lynchburg	29.98	76	W.	Light.	Clear.
Leavenworth	30.01	82	S. W.	Light.	Fair.

Barometer corrected for elevation and temperature.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, July 10—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen on the Gulf and Southern States since Saturday night, but remains highest in Louisiana and Texas. The low pressure on the upper lakes has moved eastward, and is probably now over New-England. A region of high barometer is extending. The temperature is lower in the Middle and Eastern States, and on the lakes. The winds have remained southwest and west in the Atlantic States, but are now changing to north-west from Pennsylvania to Maine, with clouds from Virginia to Mississippi. Local storms and threatening have very generally prevailed from Virginia to Illinois and northward. At present light rains prevail from Maryland to Maine. The rains in Louisiana have extended northwestward into the interior.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably rise to-night south of the Ohio River, and clear or partially cloudy weather prevail on Monday in the Southern and Gulf States. Partially cloudy weather with light winds, is probable for the lakes, and clearing weather for the Eastern States.

BASE-BALL.

The Championship Arena—Present Condition of Affairs.

No less than 194 games of the regular series for the championship pennant have been played. Of these the Olympic Club, of Washington, have played the most games; the National, of Washington, the fewest; the Rockford Club have lost the greatest number of contests and the Olympics have won the most games. The Athletic record is the best so far, the Chicago being second and Mutual third. The games of the Atlantic and Eckford Clubs are not included in the list, as those clubs are not in the championship arena. As this list does not include a third of what are yet to be played, it will be seen that the busiest part of the season is yet to come, the excitements not culminating until the beginning of October, by which time two or three clubs will be in the van only.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Total.
Athletic	9	4	13
Boston	8	7	15
Chicago	10	5	15
Cleveland	7	7	14
Haymaker	5	6	11
Kekonga	5	7	12
Mutual	9	5	14
National	7	8	15
Olympic	11	9	20
Rockford	5	10	15
Total	87	87	174

Taking in the games played with the Atlantic and Eckford Clubs, and the games together with contests interrupted before the fifth innings was completed, fully 150 first-class professional contests have been played within the past two months, exclusive of double the number of games the professional clubs have played with amateur nines; and as at every game played an admission fee has been charged, and as in a great majority of the games the charge has been half a dollar, it will be seen that in the first two months of the season gate receipts must have aggregated a large amount.

NOTES.

The Haymakers are making a great to-do about their victories of late, which they claim have been won by superior play, and not, as alleged, by means of a lively ball. The following record, however, tells a rather different story:

LIVELY-BALL GAMES.

Haymaker vs. Athletic	23 to 49
Haymaker vs. Mutual	27 to 16
Haymaker vs. Atlantic	32 to 12
Total	109 to 77

DEAD-BALL GAMES.

Haymaker vs. Mutual	3 to 14
Haymaker vs. Olympic	6 to 16
Haymaker vs. Boston	8 to 9
Haymaker vs. Athletic	4 to 15
Haymaker vs. Kekinger	3 to 6
Total	21 to 59

The Savannah Club of Georgia will shortly arrive in this City. They come North on a practice tour to get into training to play the New-Orleans clubs for the Southern championship. The following is their club programme sent us by their Secretary:

Leave Savannah July 18, 1871.
Wednesday, July 19—Putnam, at Troy, N. Y.
Thursday, July 20—Haymaker, Troy, N. Y.
Saturday, July 22—Granite State, Portsmouth, N. H.
Monday, July 24—King Philip, East Abingdon, Mass.
Tuesday, July 25—Clipper Club, Lowell, Mass.
Thursday, July 27—Lowell, Boston.
Saturday, July 29—Boston, Boston.
Monday, July 31—Eckford, New-York.
Tuesday, Aug. 1—Atlantic, New-York.
Wednesday, Aug. 2—Excelsior, New-York.
Thursday, Aug. 3—Star, New-York.
Friday, Aug. 4—Athletic, New-York.
Saturday, Aug. 5—Mutual, New-York.
Monday, Aug. 7—Trenton, Trenton, N. J.
Tuesday, Aug. 8—Olympic, Philadelphia.
Wednesday, Aug. 9—Athletic, Philadelphia.
Thursday, Aug. 10—Keystone, Philadelphia.
Friday, Aug. 11—Pastime, Baltimore.
Monday, Aug. 14—National, Washington.
Tuesday, Aug. 15—Arlington, Washington.
Wednesday, Aug. 16—Olympic Amateur, Washington.
Thursday, Aug. 17—Olympic Professional, Washington.
Today, the Atlantics play the Eckfords on the Union Ground, at 3½ P. M.

THE RAILROAD HORROR.

Responsibility Fixed where it Belongs by the Jury.

Coroner's Inquest—The Testimony—Verdict—The Switch-Tender's Carelessness—The Company Censured.

The terrible accident which occurred on Saturday morning, on the Newark and New-York Railroad, and of which full details are given on the sixth page of this paper, was the exciting theme of conversation in Newark, yesterday, and a large crowd of spectators attended the inquest. Coroner CHASE had decided to hold the investigation yesterday for the convenience of the witnesses, most of whom are employed through the week on the railroad. The jury met at the Coroner's office, and commenced at once the examination of witnesses, having viewed the bodies of the four victims on Saturday. The names of the jurors are as follows: James Stanbrough, foreman; Ephraim Ham, Wm. S. Tuttle, William H. Smith, Peter Nugent, John P. Osborne, Benjamin F. Heaton, Patrick Durning.

The names of the killed, upon whose bodies the inquest was held, are FRANK KERMAN, GEO. HILL, DANIEL W. WHITE and JOHN ROCKFELLOW. The following is the testimony:

Conductor Charles Gibson testified: I reside in Newark; am a railroad conductor, in the employ of the Newark and New-York Railroad; have been employed nearly two years; ran the ten minutes past seven A. M. train from Newark, and quarter to eight train from New-York; ran the quarter to nine train on the morning of Saturday; I was on time; I generally passed the five minutes past eight train from Newark near the switch, between the Passaic Bridge and Brill's Station; I was running about twenty miles an hour; I had four cars on train with engine Aurora; George Hill was engineer; John Rockfellow was fireman; no one was in the two forward cars, except brakeman Wm. Hoffman; eleven passengers were in the other two cars; no one was hurt aboard my train; the first I knew of the accident was the collision; no whistle sounded; it occurred about half way between Brill's farm and Passaic bridge; my first notice was when the crash came with the five minutes past eight train from Newark; after the crash, the first thing I did was to see the passengers safely out of the cars; couldn't see the cause of the accident for five minutes on account of the escaping steam; I then looked after my engineer and fireman, whom I found were killed; I remained on the ground four or five hours; the engine was destroyed, and three cars of my train consumed; the quarter to eight train was running on the north track, the five minutes past eight on the south; only knew by what I heard how the trains came together; heard that the switch was wrong; couldn't swear to it; didn't examine the switch; was not aware of the cause of the accident; think my engine had just passed the switch, and was struck by the five minutes past eight train from Newark; accident happened at the switch; my engine stood on the switch; the switch had not been used by me every day until lately; it has been opened for gravel trains to go in after gravel; there had been a regular switchman stationed there since the switch had been used; it has been used a fortnight or three weeks; there was no switchman there previously; the switch had been spiked; do not know the switchman personally; should not know him if I saw him.

Judge Pierson: Did your engineer make any alarm? A.—No. Q.—How many cars were burned? A.—Two; could see signal-board about 3,000 feet; it is not dangerous for trains to meet at a switch; when trains are on time we run on whether we pass a switch or not; the engineer had run on the road since the opening, about two years ago; it is the duty of the engineer to examine the switch; signal; none of the cars had passed the switch. [Diagram was here exhibited and explained to the jury.] Had I been a second behind time, a number more would have been killed.

Edward Everson testified: I live at No. 9 Jefferson-street, Newark; am a conductor on the Newark and New-York Railroad; go out on the five minutes past eight train from Newark; was on my train Saturday; left Newark at that hour for New-York; accident happened at Brill's switch; it was a collision; the first intimation I had was the engineer's signal; couldn't tell how far it was from the switch, as I was inside the cars; heard the signal for "down brakes" twice; can't tell how soon after signal the collision occurred; it was a very short time; I was in forward part of second car when the accident occurred; after I heard the signal blow I turned around, and was caught in the wreck; had four cars on the train, drawn by the engine "Lightfoot;" I first saw the passengers safely out of the cars, and then got my brakeman out of the wreck; there is a switch and switch-tender at that point; never knew the engineer to blow down brakes in the morning at that point before; never knew an alarm sounded at that point before; he was a very careful engineer; the name was Frank Kerman; he was killed; never knew since it opened; the fireman's name was George Banks; he was hurt by the collision; he was out of the train before I got to him; I only know by hearsay what was the cause of the accident; heard it was a misplaced switch. [Diagram shown witness, who explained the position of his train at the time of the collision.] After the accident did not see the switch-tender; on a clear day one could see the switch part about 2,500 feet; a train could be stopped in that distance; a train can be stopped in 900 yards; two cars were broken up by the collision, and one damaged; by hearsay I learn a few passengers were hurt on my train; saw a passenger with slight scratches; a switchman has been at that post only since it has been in use; previously it was spiked down; the switch has been in use about two or three weeks; about ten minutes after the accident I noticed the switch misplaced; I formed the opinion that that was the cause of the accident; Frank Kerman was killed instantly; the fireman is not dead; I saw Kerman's body at the Morgue; my brakeman, Daniel White, was killed; he was killed instantly; he was between the two first cars at the time; I found him dead. [In answer to question by juror] the switch was half closed; it was probably left so by switchman; it must have occurred through carelessness of switchman; when moved either way it can be locked and wedged; when I saw it it was about half way; it was unnecessary to look it if he stood by it; when I first saw the gravel-train it was behind me on the same track; could not tell how far the switch was before the accident; the engineer blew the signal "down brakes;" had the switch been half way the target would not have been in full view to the engineer; the engine and part of the gravel-train had come out of the side track, and were on the main track to take gravel away; there was no necessity for the switch to be kept open so long after the gravel-train had passed on the main track; I saw the fireman on the track beside the wreck; he probably helped himself out; I helped to get the engineer out.

Dr. James B. Cutler testified: Reside at No. 884 Broad-street, Newark; was called to see the engineer, who needed my assistance, at the Broad-street Depot; his name was Frank Kerman; he said the accident was caused by a misplaced switch; he saw the switch open just before he reached it, and it would carry his train in front of the one going in the opposite direction; he did everything in his power to stop the train, but did not expect to accomplish much as he was so close to the switch when he discovered it; that is the substance of his remarks about the accident; he had compound fracture of lower extremities, and was badly burned with steam about the face back, and lower extremities; he did not believe he would get well; he died at 11 o'clock; he inquired after the other engineer and the brakemen; he lived until quarter to eleven A. M., two and three quarter hours; he was perfectly conscious until within half an hour before his death.

James Squires testified: I reside in Plainfield; am a brakemen on the Newark and New-York Railroad, on Everson's train; was on the train which left at five minutes past eight on Saturday morning; an accident happened to the train about a mile and a half from Newark, at the woods; I was on the forward end of the rear car; heard engineer's signal to "down brakes" and immediately applied the brake; didn't look to see the cause until after applying the brake; about a minute after the signal was given the collision took place; did not have time to apply the second brake after the signal before the accident; did not know the switchman; I have been on the road since May 12; all I know between the cars, lying on his back; was dead when extricated.

Conductor Gibson, recalled: The engineer and fireman of my train were killed by the accident.

Holloway W. Sharpe: I live in Clinton; am conductor of construction-train; my train was in Newark during the accident on Saturday; I employ men by Mr. Abbott's orders; he is the road-master; William Thompson has been in my employ two years as brakeman on the construction-train; a switchman was needed at Brill's switch, and I put him there about two weeks ago; there was another switchman there about a year ago; that switchman was not removed to put Thompson in his place; the Company were using the switch while filling up in Newark, and when the work was done Thompson's predecessor was removed, and the switch spiked up; Thompson was put there as switchman only while we were temporarily using the switch; we were getting gravel to fill up the banks along the road; he never attended to the duties of a regular switchman before; he was put there because we had no other man who was deemed as competent; there is no house or other shelter there yet for a switchman; we use the switch about fifteen times a day; it was about twenty-five minutes from the time our train left the switch that the accident happened; we always found Thompson there, and never knew him to be absent from his post; to throw the lower end of the switch upon the main track to let us go to Newark, and was going toward the upper end of the switch when we left; his habits are steady; he is about twenty years of age; I have known him about two years; I never knew him to take a drink; we returned about ten minutes after the accident, and found Thompson there; he came to me and said, "This is all my fault, what shall I do?" I told him he should stay where he was until he was wanted; that was about fifteen minutes after the accident; it was on the south track, about 100 feet from the accident, that I met him; he boards in Bergen Point; when he left me he went over into the woods opposite, but I don't know how long he remained there; there are four men under my control; I believe him to be the most competent of them; he gave no reason why he neglected the switch; a switchman's salary is from $40 to $45 per month; Thompson was paid $1 75 per day.

Frederick H. Abbott testified: I reside at Ramapo, N. J.; am track-master on the Eastern Division of the New-Jersey Central Railroad, including the Newark and New-York line; am acquainted with the last witness; I give Shope power to hire and discharge men.

Samuel Fischer testified: I reside at No. 85 Broome-street, Newark; am a detective officer in the employ of the City of Newark; I was given a warrant yesterday by Coroner Chase for the apprehension of William Thompson, a switchman; I arrested him; I found him at Bergen Point; Mr. Morris, of Elizabeth, went with me; he is one of the detectives on the Central Road; Thompson had a conversation with Morris and myself; he was brought to us by the conductor of the construction-train; Thompson told us how the thing happened; he said he went out on the sixteen minutes past seven train from Communipaw to the switch where he helped; he let the gravel-train run on; he then turned the switch for the quarter to eight train from New-York; he had an idea then that the switches were all right; he then went down to the woods to cut some brush to build a shanty to keep the rain and sun off; from fifteen to twenty boys came along the track; he was then about 100 yards away from the switch in the woods; all at once he heard a whistle blow for a brake; it was a Newark train; he looked up and saw that the switch was turned wrong, the white signal being toward him, when it ought to have been red; he ran up to it but was about a second too late; the down train ran off; the one he generally put on the brake was lying on the ground; he stayed there from five to ten minutes, and didn't know what to do, he was so frightened; he then ran home; he told me this morning he didn't know how he got home hardly; he said that he might have had the switch right or wrong, but he wouldn't like to swear he had it right; he seemed much struck with the fact that the boys were there; he always put it on, whichever way he turned the switch; the boys passed the switch about ten minutes before the accident; he didn't say the boys did it; he only seemed surprised that the pin, which he called a hook, should be on the ground; he made no hesitation in coming with me.

John M. Morris testified: I reside at Elizabeth; was with Detective Fischer at the time of the arrest; am a special agent of the Central Railroad; I have heard Detective Fischer's statement of the conversation; I think it a very fair one; my impression is that he said he arrived on the ground about fifteen minutes past seven A. M.; my instructions from the Superintendent of the Company was to furnish all the railroad employes to the Coroner that he might want; I had no idea that Thompson intended to run away; I do not think that he would have run away; his manner and bearing were in his favor; I believe he has truthful, and that what he may say, he really believes himself; the only thing against him is his age.

Dr. Bethuel L. Dodd, County Physician, testified: I was called upon to attend White and Rockfellow, and Hill the engineer; had the bodies removed in a box-car to the Broad-street Depot, and those to the Morgue; this morning I received notice of Taylor's death; the cause of death applies to all—from burns and injuries; satisfied that there was culpability on the part of the switch tender; I ordered an inquest.

William Thompson, the switchman, was brought before the Coroner. He is an intelligent looking boy. He made the following statement not under oath:

My name is William Thompson; I board at Bergen Point; I have been a brakeman on the gravel-train; have been a switchman for the last two weeks on the

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

GERMANY.

More Peace Rejoicings and the Consequences—The Return of the Army—General Prospects—Alsace and Lorraine—Emigration.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BERLIN, Saturday, June 24, 1871.

Though the Berlin fêtes are practically at an end, the excitement arising from them has not yet subsided into normal calm. The public fever, from which some of our more sedate journalists are in vain trying to recall us to prosaic existence. The imposing display on the 16th—of which that great's Press publishes hundreds of anecdotes, some patriotic, others amusing—has not gone off without its dead and wounded—a reminder of practical matters less acceptable than the pictorial representations on walls and transparencies. Though we are now shivering with cold, the 16th was an unusually warm day, and the heat was uncommonly severe. The men stood for hours outside the city, their manœuvres were gone through with in the very quickest time possible, in order to get through them at all, and all this after a fatiguing march and under the load of all the numerous impediments of the beast of burden commonly termed the Prussian soldier, amid the crowd, the noise, and spurred on by over-zealous officers, proved too severe a trial for many a gallant German. Prussian custom does not admit of any relaxation of the rigorous martinet practices of the army; every ounce of baggage must be borne as on the march, every step done through as on the parade-ground. The consequence is, besides some falls from horses on the slippery pavement, over two hundred men are in hospital, and several more fell down dead on the spot. Many straggled in the rear of the column, unable to proceed. Happy were they if kind-hearted spectators were near to still their thirst with seltzer water or beer; a detachment of Bavarians, driven by thirst, and no other means but to refresh themselves with water from the Spree, the proverbially black river of Berlin. The religious celebration on the 18th passed off without anything extraordinary to characterise it. We are to have another religious ceremony next Sunday, in honor of the killed. It is to be kept in all Christian churches, Catholic and Protestant, while the Jews commemorate the loss on the preceding Saturday. The streets on the *via triumphalis* are resuming their ordinary look very gradually. The removal of the captured guns taxed the powers of the combined artillery corps and military train in the capital for three full days.

MISCELLANEOUS JUBILEES.

Triumphal entries in provincial towns and smaller capitals continue. Magdeburg, Halberstadt, Breslau, Liegnitz, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., have held theirs in great state. The garrison of Hanover is to return on the 30th or 1st, and the Emperor has promised to be present, stopping there on his journey to Ems. Hanover, I may observe, is about the only place which has not prepared a triumphal reception from municipal means. The smaller towns, to which the same remark applies, are all of them in the former Kingdom of Hanover. Here the Separatist and old Guelph spirit is still so strong that the majority of Town Councilmen have voted against the official reception of their countrymen bearing the hated badge of Prussian servitude. Decorations are being accordingly got up by private subscription. The Saxon and Bavarian entries are to be conducted on a magnificent scale. Dresden and Leipsic will receive their returning children on the 4th and 6th July, or thereabouts, and the King has invited the Crown Prince of Prussia and several other members of the Imperial family to be present, and, moreover, a detachment of the Prussian Guards is to attend. It will be remembered that the Guards and the Saxons were brigaded together in the war, in the Fourth Army, commanded by the Saxon Crown Prince. The Bavarian entry is to take place on the 20th July, the anniversary of the army's departure to the war. It is likewise to be honored by the presence of Prince "Fritz," whom the south-erners claim as their special southern Field-Marshal. The entry at Munster, in Westphalia, was characterized by a ridiculous incident. Gen. VON ZASTROW, the Commander-in-Chief, was to have been received in state; triumphal arches had been erected, wreaths and garlands decked the houses, girls in white awaited his arrival, and the civil authorities, in their official dress, were ready with their patriotic speeches, all learned by heart. The General, however, drove at a brisk trot right through the crowded and decorated streets, in his closed traveling carriage, leaving the burgomaster and his civic councillors at the gate, amazed at this wonderful behavior. The explanation was natural enough; the authorities had not apprised M. VON ZASTROW of their intention, and he arrived consequently altogether ignorant of their design. He made up for his mistake at the banquet though, the time over which was materially lengthened by the delivery of the burgomasterial speeches intended for the gate. M. VON ZASTROW, in a reply warmly commended by the entire Press, eulogized the German soldiers, whose only fault he asserted—if it was a fault—to have been too great courage.

RETURN OF THE ARMY.

The homeward movements of the troops have been executed with marvelous dispatch and precision. The amount of railway material impressed for the purpose is indeed enormous, but so are the numbers to be conveyed. About the middle of May there were some 500,000 Germans still in France; today there are not 140,000, and in a week or two another 20,000 will have returned. The French are, perhaps, the greatest gainers by the arrangement, for they have to pay for the sustenance of every man on German soil at no very moderate rate. The payment is regulated by the number actually in France, not monthly or weekly, so the French must be very glad indeed to get rid of the men. As the French are still traveling back from captivity, the trains sometimes meet at stations, where the Germans are fêted and regaled with beer, wine and other good things, while the French occupy no very enviable position. As a rule the latter take the thing good-humoredly and grin and nod as if quite appreciating and entering into the feelings of the Germans. Now and then, however, it puts them out of humor, and they stand in the way of the Germans on the platform, and sulk, and scowl, and look ferocious. Notwithstanding the proverbial slow and careful progression of the German railway trains, one or two accidents have happened, one of them a very serious one. A train of 1,023 men of the Second Infantry Regiment, Pomeranians, was thrown off the rails on the Leipsic Railway, near Bitterfeld. Some trucks had been left on the line and the train ran up against them and was overturned. Twenty-one men were killed on the spot, and fifty-seven more are injured, most of them severely.

GENERAL PROSPECTS.

With the return of the troops everything regains a more peaceful look. Postal and telegraphic service is gradually resumed. Even international communication becomes again what it was before the war. The postal directors of Germany and France, M. STEPHENS and M. RAMPONT, have had several interviews in Carlsruhe, and thanks to their endeavors, both modes of communication have been reopened between the still almost belligerent countries. Only telegrams in cipher are excluded. In the way of commerce things look less flourishing. The treaty is rescinded, and the old tariff has taken its place. Merchants grumble as their German makers are moreover thus again at liberty to sell their goods as French under feigned names. The almighty dollar is even a more potent power still than German patriotism, and our professors and soldiers are indignant at the sentiment of the counting-house, who manufacture so-called French wine, and silk &c., to fetch a higher price. The Frankfort negotiations are almost concluded, a success for which the French—to whose yieldingness it is due—reap their just reward of acknowledgment. Still the future looks if anything, more threatening now than it did some weeks ago. This may be owing to M. THIERS' military aspirations: in a measure it must however be attributed to the threatening attitude assumed by the Prussian authorities.

THE GERMAN ARMY.

Instead of profiting by the present time to reduce the army, Government is studiously increasing and improving it. Numerous new measures are being adopted, and all is pressed on with a speed which leaves no doubt as to the Emperor's intentions. The German Army will be the most formidable that the world has ever seen, not in number of regiments, perhaps—though imposing even in this respect—but in number of men. The line will comprise from 150 to 160 regiments of infantry of three battalions each, 19 battalions of rifles, 100 regiments of cavalry and 18 brigades of artillery. Each battalion holds one thousand men. Then there are as many regiments of Landwehr to correspond, except of cavalry and rifles, with the only difference that they hold two battalions each. This whole army is divided into eighteen army corps, and the Badenese division, (half an army corps.) The army corps has eight or nine regiments of infantry and five or six of cavalry. By an order in to-day's *Official Gazette*, the old "army divisions" are abolished, and "army inspections" of three or four army corps substituted in their stead. The first commander appointed to such an inspection is the Grand Duke of MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN, to whom, together with this appointment, the Emperor has directed an autograph letter, specially recognizing his "valuable services and excellent military abilities." Another decree of older date provides for the formation of a "railway battalion" in Berlin, in which men of all regiments are successively to be taught the railway service. Government is also anxious not to lose the service of as many operatives in the army as it can get, and on this account has yesterday published a decree to take all able-bodied mechanics at the conscription, even when below the standard height or otherwise disqualified.

ALSACE AND LORRAINE.

Universal compulsory service is at an early date to be introduced into Alsace and Lorraine, as yesterday's semi-official papers announce, notwithstanding the persevering resistance offered to the law by the Alsatians themselves. They have petitioned BISMARCK to the effect, but he is inexorable. Only such are to remain exempt from the duty who have served against Germany as army soldiers, Gardes Nationales, or Gardes Mobile. The new levied troops are, if possible, not to be employed against France. The French spirit will not be quelled in the new provinces, even in the youngest classes of the population. While the German peace celebrations were held in the ancient cathedral, a procession of some hundreds of boys ranging from eight to seventeen, clad so as in some manner to resemble soldiers, either by a blue or red cap, or red facings, or a sword-belt, headed by a juvenile band, marched out of the gates, westward, toward France. These were a young set of patriots, who had obtained their parents' consent to emigrate to France, their "native land." They styled themselves "vengeurs," and openly confessed their object to be to return as men to reconquer their province. Other columns followed in the succeeding days; most of them gay, cheerful boys of winning manners, others belonging to the class from which prisons and houses of correction draw their inmates. The patriotic youths got no further than Sarrebourg; here Prussian justice interfered with an iron hand and stopped the passage. The boys, who probably knew no more what they were about than they did when scoring a battle in their own play-ground, were arrested by the Police and dragged off to the House of Correction. Altogether, the Government does not conceal its eagerness to eradicate the old French spirit. Having been educated and taken under his special protection by Prince BISMARCK, the population began to consider itself a privileged class. When a semi-official interfered, ordered or threatened, their reply was invariably ready, "We shall report you to BISMARCK," or, "We will petition BISMARCK." Moreover, being allowed another year and a quarter to decide what country they will consider themselves to belong to, they assumed the foreigner's swagger, pretending they were not subject to Prussian law. BISMARCK has speedily rectified this error by a special decree, warning the Alsatians that as long as they have not declared in favor of France they must consider themselves Germans.

EMIGRATION.

The national Press expressed a hope, some weeks back, that after Germany was regenerated, emigration to America would cease; nay, the *National Zeitung* even triumphantly announced the supposed intended return of some thousands of German-Americans. The hope is falsified by events. As the *Elberfeld Gazette*—a paper invariably well informed—reports, emigration is, after a year's pause, doing its best to make up for lost time. Ships are filling as fast as they come into harbor, and the emigration offices are overrun with applicants. The paper referred to gives a curious account of the gains and losses of Germany by the war, which I consider interesting enough to include in my letter. The *Gazette* proves Germany to have actually gained workers—that is office and counting-house workers as well as agricultural and factory laborers—by the war, in spite of her great losses. The losses of killed in battle, or immediately after, amount according to the official list to 19,297. At least two-thirds again of this number must have died in later stages of illness and cure. Moreover ten or twelve per cent. of the wounded, numbering 91,387, must be disabled for work. Thus we have a total of about 42,000. On the other hand, the war has stopped emigration to the number of about 30,000 persons; 80,000 have been expelled from France, and some ten thousand have been recalled for military service and are now available for other work. Among the former 110,000 the *Gazette* considers about fifty thousand to be able-bodied workers, whereas the latter are so to a man. Thus we have a gain of sixty thousand, against a loss of forty-two thousand. It would be thought that Government would be eager to keep these eighteen thousand in Germany. That it does not, argues the *Gazette*, speaks badly enough for the country. Here we have a great many men who have conquered the world for their Fatherland, but homes, free, unrestrained homes, liberty of conscience, a state of law and facilities for commerce, they must seek in distant countries, beyond the Atlantic, away in the very France which they have just vanquished, and to which Germany considers herself so immeasurably superior.

After the Triumph—A Long Peace Doubtful—Civil and Military Sentiment—An Englishman's Look into the Future.

Berlin Correspondence London Daily News.

It is now in the German capital the day after the ball. The ball was a great success, and the fiddlers and the dancers kept it up with unflagging perseverance. But everything must have an end, and triumphal demonstrations are not to be maintained forever, however ardent the enthusiasm. Now, the face of the ball-room beauty is haggard and her eyes are bleared. The ball-dress lies rumpled, soiled, and ragged round the skirts. Berlin's gala-dress stood the sun pretty well, only that the crushing of laurel leaves, oak plants and pine coils faded and lost their bright greenness. But still the ribbon banners and the sash pennons flaunted bravely till Monday, and then came such a deluge of rain as has not often been seen in Berlin or anywhere else. It woefully bedraggled the cheap finery which the triumphant beauty wore so persistently; it made her uncommonly muddy all over, and must have stirred in her bosom reflections anent the evanescence of tinsel in general. To drop the metaphor, Berlin is in the weather-dumps. There is a big drop at the end of Victory's nose, and Germania looks as if she would fain borrow a carriage-umbrella to keep the rain off herself and Alsace and Lorraine. I don't think the rain is at all a bad thing for Berlin: there is an allegory in it which symbolises the uncertainty of human things. But two days ago the glorious sunshine—emblem of that splendour of German prosperity on which the heavens themselves were glad to shine—seemed as it would last forever; the downpour of yesterday, demonstrating the fickleness of the weather, may well remind the thoughtful how Fortune can be as capricious as are the skies. A condition of general moisture has a strong tendency to damp out any exuberance of cock-a-hoop triumph. And I do not think one could claim to be a truthful reporter who did not testify to his recognition in the last few days of a weakness in this direction. There is a good deal of human nature in most people, you see, and human nature, being weak, is apt to give way to vapour, accordingly, and the influence of the hour. What the influence of the hour is, when a triumphant army takes place in the midst of a people which has gone through the hardships and drudgery of a common soldier's life. None more grieved at the imprudent commencement of the war, nor at its disgraceful conclusion; none more vehemently protested against the shameful inactivity to which they were condemned throughout the siege. A few sought in London a market for their works, a refuge from the strife so little to their mind, and a proximity to the imperial family, whose exile they bemoaned. GUSTAVE DORÉ, ROBERT-FLEURY, and others have been there since last Fall. ANASTASI, a faithful friend to the Emperor and one of the artists ever welcome at the house of the Princess MATHILDE, was stricken with blindness last Autumn. He has passed a dreary Winter in Paris. He will never see the desolation at the Tuileries. Those who remember his charming picture of Rome at the Luxembourg, will feel pained to find it never more seen. Mr. JAMES H. STEBBINS of New-York owns his last painting, a characteristic Italian view. BONGHENAGO has returned from a short vacation in the country, to which his physician had forced him as a cure for ill-health contracted by the Winter's exposure. He finds his window smashed, his garden strewn with the pickets. His new stone-house bore the shock well, and his pictures are uninjured. Besides his glacier's bill he has found a big command for four large cartoons for Moscow, so we will not shed our tears for him. MIELLE was in Normandy during the present hubbub. His Paris dwelling escaped with the loss of a few panes from the immediate vicinity of the cannon. COROTIN'S spacious studios are much injured. Fortunately his colossal equestrian statue for the Pasha of EGYPT was at the foundry to be cast in bronze. ROSA BONHEUR'S chateau at Fontainebleau was respected by the Prussians. She has been there herself all Winter notwithstanding the journey to England and America, with which imaginative reporters have entertained us. She was invited to contribute for the nourishment of her Hessian visitors; at least she could not refuse to feed their horses. Her brother AUGUSTE, near Versailles, has been favored with many visits from officers and troops. Anyone who has enjoyed a similar experience will appreciate the condition of the house when they left. His favorite animals fell victims to the trials from the besiegers. We hear from Rouen that the artists there have many cases to explore. COUTURE has been quite silent on his country's disgrace. The judgment which he predicted to profligate Paris when he painted his "Decadence de Rome," have come to pass. Satisfied with having executed one of the most glorious works of art of the nineteenth century, he has forsaken painting, her first love, and now devotes his time to novels and charming little fairy tales. Only a few days ago I heard colossal stories about Scheffer, who has fared no worse than many others. The American artists have remained in Paris all through the siege—Mr. EDWARD MAY and Mrs. MORRELL. Mr. MAY has been at work on a large panorama, illustrating events of the war, painted, I believe, in company with other artists. I am sorry not to have seen it, but he has taken it to England for exhibition. I hear it highly praised, and suppose that it will yet go to America. Mrs. MORRELL has been illustrating LONGFELLOW'S "First Battle of the Partisans, fought and won by Miles Standish." Fallen in front of the doughty little captain, the two gigantic braves are LYING dead.

"Then in the middle of the meadow the warriors lay, and above them,
Gazing with folded arms, stood Hobomok, friend of the white man."

Smiling at length he exclaimed to the stalwart Captain of Plymouth:
"Packsnout bragged very loud of his courage, his strength and his stature,—
Mocked the great Captain, and called him a little big man; but I question
Big enough you have been to lay him speechless before you."

The picture is faithful to the poem. It was nearly finished when the explosion tore her Winter's work to pieces, but she intends to make up for it this Summer. Mr. BIGOW has just passed through Paris on his way to Brussels.

THE ENGLISH STAGE.

Mr. Tyler's Theory Opposed—Actors, and Managers Wanted.

Mr. BAYLE BERNARD writes to the London *Sunday Times* the following words: "While I entirely agree with Mr. TOM TAYLOR and your other correspondents, in respect to the present truly lamentable condition of the Drama, and while I desire as heartily as they do to see it restored to its just position as one of the refining and elevating agencies of society, I must demur to the assertion that the evils which it labors under are to be referred to the London managers. Let those gentlemen be viewed in the lowest light that is possible—as the merest commercial speculators—as those to whom a theatre is their wool, and to whom much money would be made by it—it is obviously their interest in such a venture to adopt the readiest methods and to incur the smallest risk. Now, their readiest method and their cheapest is to produce the Shakespearian and standard drama, which costs nothing for authorship, and the scenery and dresses for which, either at hand or easily procurable, however has been found inadequate talent on the part of the actors who were engaged in it. I have never known it fail in the whole course of my experience as a dramatist, which now extends to something more than a term of forty years. All play-goers are aware of the crowded house that is always drawn by the conversion of the best of our theatrical talents in a benefit performance, and will readily recall the long 'runs' that have attended the production of 'The School for Scandal,' and other plays, at the Haymarket, when supported by Mrs. STIRLING and Mrs. CHIPPENDALE. They will remember, too, the enormous success of the recent revival of 'She Stoops to Conquer,' at the St. James' Theatre, when it was the novelty of the season, is a striking point. The chief condition there, the revival of a poetic and was the existence of adequate and qualified alike by genius and culture to give a due interpretation of poetic and imaginative conceptions. Now, with all respect to the actors we have as present, I deny that the above condition exists. Our performers, as a body, are simply adapted to the sensational and realistic dramas they appear in, or to the somewhat limited field of burlesque, in both of which, from their limit, their talents are consequently, as a rule, expects a play of Shakespeare, or any standard play whatever, from the repertoire of the past century down to the best works of SHERIDAN and BULWER, I only echo a general feeling in asserting that, if you akim our seven or eight theatres, you will only be able to collect from among them all some nine or ten actors and actresses who could support the players in question. Mr. Phelps, Mr. Webster, Mr. Alfred Wigan, Mr. Vezin, Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Toole, Mr. Ryder, and a few others, Mrs. Herman Vezin and Miss Herbert, are all that can be named. Those who can look back some five-and-twenty years to the talent that was assembled at the Haymarket under Mr. WEBSTER, or under Mr. MACREADY at Covent Garden, must have often wondered at the change. I am not called upon to account for the phenomenon. I only point to it and grieve at it. It is on these grounds I venture to demur to the statement of Mr. TOM TAYLOR that the present condition of our drama is to be attributed chiefly to our managers. He says that if they had only sufficient art, skill and enterprise they might revive a poetic drama, and restore a healthy public taste. I deny that they could do this without the command of something more than the mere accessories of a play—good scenery and dresses, or the power of carefully producing it. I assert they must have actors, naturally and duly qualified, to carry out their object; and if such instruments be wanting, I deny it is in the power of any manager to create them. I remain, &c., &c."

The Mirage at Gloucester.

Thus graphically does the Boston *Commonwealth* describe a recent mirage at Gloucester, Mass.:

"The atmospheric lens interposed by the great optician between the north and south shore of our bay, on Sunday evening, occasioned a grand spectacle to several people at Gloucester, who happened to be on the hills of the Cape and provided with glasses. Quite a looming of the south shore was discerned, which promised somewhat of a display. All the buildings along the coast, including Boston light-house, the Rockland House, Minot's Ledge light-house, Cohasset meeting-house, &c., were duplicated by inverted images. There were several mirrored spots of considerable extent occasionally formed upon the coast, which appeared much like patches of water, arrayed in parallelograms. Similar ponds are seen upon the desert. Across these would now-and-then glide a schooner or a sloop. Suddenly she would be triplicated, and her accumulative shadows or images, piled like Ossa upon Pelion, and Pelion upon Ossa again, to a prodigious height. Once in a while clumps of trees would shoot upward their images. These would lie leisurely along in parallel lines upon the atmosphere for a few moments and then abruptly disappear. This feat would be succeeded by an upshoot of one or two tree-tops seemingly attached by a cord (the elongated trunk) to the parent tree, partially obscured by the haze below. During these performances, a long, straight, horizontal line stretched from the shore eastwardly as far as one could see from our standpoint. Between this and the water's edge was suspended the magic mirror of Neptune. Hereupon were seen vessels in triplicate, sailing in all directions. The atmospheric strata were more uniform than toward the land. One vessel sailing head-on toward Eastern Point, with a fair wind, free sheets, and hats well illuminated by the sun, sent forth above her an image which seemed like a navy-white balloon, attached to her by a long straight cord, (the elongated mast,) and as she neared the Point the image gradually faded, presenting various phases, and finally vanished without ceremony. Another was seen in stays, sails snaking as if in a spasm, and passing through several optical metamorphoses, at last 'got about' and started off with her illusive convoy upon another tack. Many of these sailing vessels, which were included within the proper angle, pictured their aerial antics upon the polished screen overhead. The

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view of a navy left thus dismembered would be magnificent. The third and last part of this splendid diorama of dissolving views was especially fine and terrene and majestic contrasted with the seven of silver and gold above. The vapors began to waver; so did the images. Like infatuated dervishes, light-houses, hotels, dwelling-houses, groves and vessels, moved by the spirit-genius of undulation, glided toward and from each other in wholes and in parts, gradually fascinating their locomotion, until they became almost frantic, pitching into one another like madcaps, dashing themselves into fragments, and breaking up the stupendous theatrical in a gigantic row, while the terra firma edifices seemed to maintain their own position undisturbed, and to regard the grotesque commotion above with imperturbable gravity."

THE NORTHERN DEMOCRACY.

A Virginia View of Their Hopeless Division—What is Thought of Tammany's Fourth of July Meeting.

From the Petersburg (Va.) Index, July 7.

At the Tammany celebration of the Fourth more than one noteworthy feature appeared Gov. HOFFMAN was not present, but a letter was read, wherein he rather gave the go-by to the new departure. A letter from GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN' heartily indorsed it; and one from MONTGOMERY BLAIR ignored it, falling back on denunciations of the "sordid moneyed class" from whose influence in the administration flow, in his view, our evils. Whatever this division portends we do not know, what it does not portend every man knows—*a promise to success. The fact is, the Northern Democracy does not know its own mind, it is in a transition state; it is split into a hundred sections*, each following a leader. Every individual section, almost every man has his chosen man, the mass has not united on an idea. We, or Virginia, care nothing for the man, we care definitely and positively upon the idea, and is the difference between us. Why? Because we have always sustained our beliefs, we have been consistent and fought to the bitter end on a principle, when war was war. Accepting the fact of peace, we accepted all the facts in its train, among them the truth that the Constitution is no longer what it was, but still is the law which, amendments and all, we must and do submit to accept and fulfill.

In other words the new departure is not new to us. We struck the first note of the air to which the country begins to march on it. We keep in accord, one with another. We know the tune.

This unity has enabled us to see clearly what else must form subject of discussion, and to perceive that in settling the one question we have only taken a preliminary step. Does nothing more remain? Enough for the wisest of men and of parties; how best to emphasize odious tariffs for plunder and corruption; how to restrict the administration of affairs of its manifold corruptions; how to restrict the growing tendency of centralization; how to bring back the old and pure idea of constitutional limitation and well-ordered freedom; how to cleanse the civil service and furnish it a basis honorable to the country and favorable to service; how to meet the growing demands of labor, and fairly to hold the balance between the hand that wields the tool—such are the mighty problems which we are called upon to solve. *Shall we who have pondered them, be absent when the council is held and leave them to the men of the North*, whose chief or only care seems to be whether to take for leader Mr. A. or Mr. B. or Mr. C.?

The Viaduct Railway.

From Yesterday's Times.

If the Viaduct Railway is an honest enterprise, we hope it will be successfully carried out. But it is useless to disguise the fact that there is much doubt upon this point, and it is a doubt which cannot be removed by placing the names of W. M. TWEED, OAKEY HALL and MAYOR MADRIA on the list of directors. There are four or five gentlemen in the Board whose character entitles them to public confidence. But what security has the public that they will not be rendered completely powerless by the men who have most to gain by the scheme—namely, TWEED and his cronies? We observe the name of JOHN JACOB ASTOR on the list. But this gentleman did not scruple to lend himself to a whitewashing scheme of the Ring last Fall—a scheme which has since been fully exposed by the garbled report of the Controller, and the more trustworthy analysis of Mr. DEXTER HAWKINS. Mr. WILLIAM BUTLER DUNCAN is a gentleman who deserves to be spoken of with the highest respect. But his very conscientiousness would render him no match for TWEED, HALL, MADRIA, and the rest of the gang. They have no conscience. They would take anybody's money, and are unrestrained by any of the considerations which actuate an honest mind. Wherever TWEED and his friends appear, they manage to have things conducted in their own way. They are the big fish who eat up the little ones. The respectable men in this list of directors are only put there as decoy ducks. They are to entice people to come forward with their money, which TWEED and his henchmen will afterward gobble up, unless they have turned over a new leaf very suddenly.

The organs of the Ring, are, indeed, instructed to push this Viaduct enterprise with vigor. The *Tribune* is, of course, foremost in the work, for the Ring hope much from the support of the *Tribune*, and have no more influence than a notoriously venal sheet can ever possess. But the *Tribune* works with the Republican fold, and it is now engaged in trying to persuade people that the Viaduct Road is to be carried out in good faith. But all the wood-cuts in the world cannot produce that effect while, as they very justly observe, the Ring and TWEED and his gang of plunderers. Then look at the design of the road, so far as it has been permitted to appear. It seems to be based on the simple principle of allowing room for as many jobs as possible. The property-owners all along the line already understand them. If their property is "squared" with TWEED and HALL, their interests will be greatly promoted. The design of the road is probably the most costly ever submitted to a community. It is run through expensive property, and must pay enormous sums for compensation and damages. There are to be 348 bridges, all, we suppose, of the "Saracenic" order of architecture, according to the beautiful drawing published by the *Tribune* on Saturday. That particular bridge is doubtless designed to block up as much of the roadway as possible, and, therefore, there are to be three arches over Broadway, instead of a single span. In the narrow arches foot passengers are to be crowded, and in the broader one vehicles are to pass. Three hundred and forty-eight such bridges will cost a little money—but expense seems to be no object to the directors of this road. The accommodation sought for by the public could be obtained at a tenth part of the cost now proposed, if HALL and SWEENY, and such men, would only keep out of the concern. But they must have their pickings. HALL wants to start a daily paper next year, in order that he may have an enlarged field for the exercise of his very original literary talents; and this Viaduct Road will help him to the ways and means. The apologist of the Ring wants a "palatial mansion" as big as TWEED'S, with a garden in front, and the funds he received for *giving* the *World* the last turn upon the axis are by this time nearly exhausted. So the scheme seems likely to be carried on. The gentlemen who have been induced to allow their names to appear on the list of directors will play cats'-paw to the monkey. The 348 Saracenic bridges will be a nuisance to the public, but they will vastly enlarge the fortunes of the Ring. How, then, can it be expected that the public should put any faith in this undertaking? They are kept in the dark with regard to all material points connected with it. They only see TWEED and his cronies standing at the office-door beating a gong, and inviting the citizens to walk in and put down their money. The people don't like the look of it. They think that TWEED & Co. have already bagged enough plunder. The gong is, therefore, beaten in vain. It will be time enough to believe in this wonderful project, with its Saracenic bridges, when it is rendered quite certain that it is not designed for the benefit of thieves.

A Poor Pleb's Experience at West Point.

The following extract from a letter from a new cadet at West Point, written to his father about the middle of June, appears in a Western paper:

"The romance of West Point life has already worn off with me, and nothing but stern reality remains, and stern enough it is, I assure you. For the past week and a-half the new cadets have been put through a course of sprouts called *squad drill*. One of the old cadets takes a new man and puts him through. We have what are called 'set up' nothing but gymnastic exercises, such as touching your toes with your hands without bending your knees, throwing your hands backwards so as to make them touch, and other such antics calculated to make you limber and all joints. I expect when I leave here I will be nothing but joints—even to my heels. Since we entered we have had to sleep on the floor with nothing but a blanket under us. When sore and tired, it is worse when you are obliged to get up at 5 o'clock in the morning. You cannot conceive of a more sleepy-looking crowd than the new cadets are at reveille. The first thing after reveille is squad drill for an hour. This is rough. My officer had me doing the double-step for twenty-five minutes yesterday without a rest. Hard enough, I can tell you, when you have had no breakfast. My left shoulder is so sore I can hardly raise my arm, and then to have to go through the fourth 'set-up' is horribly hard. One night last week four cadets came rushing into our room with two bulls-eye lanterns, threw the light into our eyes, 'yanked' us out of bed, and beat us over the head with pillows and brooms, and otherwise scared us—then in the morning had the impudence to ask us if we were in the habit of dreaming. Night before last some of the graduating class came into our room about midnight and wanted to know if we knew them. We told them we did not. They told us they were graduates. They were more than half drunk, but left us without making us get up. Standing on tip-toe for an hour or so, with a string dangling from your heels, is nothing at all. I had it for three-quarters of an hour last week. If ever I rise to be an officer, and am put over cadets, I will make them all stand on their heads; I will have to get even on some one for the rough treatment I am receiving now. Any one coming here expecting to have a nice time will find he was woefully mistaken before he has been here a week. The officers we have over us at first have been promoted, and are going on a furlough. Those coming over us now have just been made, and will so for us at first—all the wrongs and injustices they suffered, while 'Plebes' call loudly for vengeance and to get even they will give us poor 'Plebes' particular thunder. Well, it is some comfort to know there are sixty-two of us, and devilling so many will soon wear off. Next Tuesday the battalion goes into camp; then the hard time commences. This year we are to have new tents and new cook-stoves. This is the easiest camp they have had for many years, and will be the lousiest. Senator CARPENTER delivered the annual address to the graduates. He gave it to them hot and heavy concerning their conduct last Winter; also, some hints to the present classes concerning the deviling of 'Plebes.' He might as well have said those words to stony posts, as it would have had the same effect. Just as long as this Academy exists, so long will the cadets cut up, devil the 'Plebes,' &c. You may put them on their honor not to devil new-comers, but they will see round their oaths—not breaking them strictly speaking—by many warps and prevarications. I do not know whether they will be put on their honor or not this camp."

SARATOGA RACES.

Official Programme for the Annual Meeting—Announcements.

The regular annual meeting of the Saratoga Association will commence on Wednesday next, and continue for six days. Each day's races will begin promptly at 12 o'clock. The race-course is in splendid condition, and the entries promise to make this season one of unexampled brilliancy. The following are the announcements:

FIRST DAY.

FIRST RACE.—The Travers Stakes for three-year olds; $50 entrance, play or pay; $1,000 in money added by the Association, and $500 in plate by W. R. TRAVERS, President; one and three-quarter miles.

SECOND RACE.—Sweepstakes, for all ages; $50 entrance, play or pay; $750 added; one mile and a quarter.

THIRD RACE.—Flash Stakes, for two-year olds; $50 entrance, play or pay; $500 added; half a mile.

SECOND DAY.

FIRST RACE.—Steeple-chase, for all ages; about three miles over a fair hunting-course; welter weights; $300 to the winner and $200 to the second horse.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $400; for all ages; to carry 100 pounds; one and three-quarter miles.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $400; for all ages; three-quarters of a mile.

THIRD DAY.

FIRST RACE.—The Saratoga Stakes, for two-year olds; $50 entrance, play or pay; $1,000 added; three-quarters of a mile.

SECOND RACE.—The Saratoga Cup, for all ages; $50 entrance, play or pay; $1,000 added; two and a quarter miles.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $600; for three-year olds; one and a half miles; winner of Belmont, Ladies or Travers Stakes, excluded.

FOURTH DAY.

FIRST RACE.—Purse $400; for all ages; mile.

SECOND RACE.—Selling Race, purse $600; for all ages; one and a half miles; horses entered to be sold for $2,000 to carry 110 pounds; for $1,500 allowed 7 pounds; for $1,000 14 pounds; for $1,000 21 pounds; the winner to be sold at auction.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $800; for all ages; two miles.

FIFTH DAY.

FIRST RACE.—Hurdle Race, two miles, over eight hurdles, welter weights, for all ages; $600 to the winner, and $100 to the second horse.

SECOND RACE.—Selling Race, purse $700; for two-year olds; three-quarters of a mile; those entered to be sold for $2,000 to carry 100 pounds; for $1,500 allowed 7 pounds; for $1,000 14 pounds; for $500 21 pounds; the winner to be sold at auction.

THIRD RACE.—The Sequel Stakes, for three-year olds; $200 entrance, play or pay; $750 added; winner of the Belmont or Travers Stakes, 7 pounds extra; of both, 10 pounds extra; two miles.

SIXTH DAY.

FIRST RACE.—Purse $500; for all ages; winners during the meeting, 7 pounds extra; one mile and an eighth.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $1,000; for all ages; three miles.

THIRD RACE.—Consolation Purse, $300; for all ages; horses beaten once during the meeting allowed 7 pounds; twice, 10 pounds; three times, 15 pounds; one mile and a quarter. Entrance for steeple-chase and hurdle race free; for other purses, 5 per cent. to go to the second horse in all cases.

Three Clerical Inspectors.

Our exchanges yesterday brought accounts of the outrageous swindles perpetrated by some young men falsely pretending to be clergymen. One was in Lowell, Mass., and the other in Quebec. In the former city on Sunday, 2d inst., a well-dressed, apparently devout, and affable young man introduced himself to Rev. N. C. MALLORY, pastor of the First Baptist Church, Lowell, in Sunday-school, as Mr. SMITH, a missionary from the First Baptist Church of Chicago, Ill., of which Dr. EVERETT is pastor. He took part in the Sabbath-school exercises, and spoke at the prayer-meeting on Sunday evening, as well as at another on Tuesday evening. During this time he received the hospitality either of Rev. Mr. MALLORY or some member of his congregation. Wednesday morning the missionary appeared before W. BRICKETT'S telegraph office with a forged order purporting to be issued by Rev. Mr. MALLORY, for a ticket to Detroit, Mich. He got a ticket worth $18, and left, when Mr. BRICKETT noticed that the order was signed "D. H. MALLORY" instead of N. C. MALLORY, and Mr. MALLORY being then notified first learned of the swindle. They sought the swindler at the depot, but as they sought him in vain, they will probably be shy of future missionaries from Chicago.

The other account says that two young men, lately from Rome, and formerly Roman Catholic Priests, arrived in Quebec last week to seek a Protestant pulpit to preach from. They appeared to have upon them letters from some of the Bishops of the Church of England, and were accordingly taken by the hand by the leaders of some of the Protestant churches, and one of them invited to preach in the Baptist Church. The Saturday previous to his preaching he got into trouble by accusing his confrere of robbing him of his reference papers, whereupon he demanded of him by the Young Men's Christian Association, who were about getting up a subscription for both of them. The fellow not getting a satisfactory answer took it into his head to box his confrere's ears, which he did. This took place at 11 o'clock in the morning, in front of the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association and nearly opposite the Market-place. The cries "help help," soon attracted the Police, and the pugilist preacher was walked off to the station. He was let out that evening, and quietly turned up next morning in the pulpit of the Baptist Church and held forth for almost an hour before a large audience, delivering, as the innocent congregation believed, a most eloquent and impressive sermon. The preacher has since been cleared from the city, but his companion is still here, and was one afternoon locked up for being drunk on the streets.

Mr. Toombs on the New Departure.

This is the way ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS' paper, the Atlanta (Ga.) *Sun*, tells how TOOMBS "frazzled" (to use its own term) the new departure in Washington, Ga., on the 4th:

"Gen. TOOMBS, we learn, made a Fourth of July speech to the largest crowd ever assembled in Wilkes County. The people came from far and near to hear him. And Washington was literally packed. The speech is reported to have been a thunder-storm of eloquent invective against the 'new departure,' and so powerful was it that the new political panther was stripped of its swaddling-clothes and then torn into frazzles and turned loose upon the wayside of his forlorn track, at which we last saw it in all Wilkes County there is not a man who would willingly pick up a frazzle, or even admit that he was ever inclined to 'depart.'"

The California Vintage of 1871.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* speaks encouragingly of the probable product of the vineyards of California in 1871. It says:

"Parties who have taken pains to post themselves fully on the subject and are in position to judge correctly of the present condition and prospect of the wine interest, assure us that the vintage of 1871 will, beyond a doubt, largely exceed in quantity that of any former season, while the quality will be unsurpassed. There has been some loss in Anaheim and vicinity from the ravages of the clouds of grasshoppers from the desert regions in the direction of the Colorado, which have come down on the vineyards in such force as to defy all resistance; and in Napa, Solano, Yuba, Tehama and Colorado, also, from the mites the vines in isolated cases to a very small extent. But generally the grapes have set well and filled better than in any former season since 1868, when the crop was an immense one. It is now safe to say that the grape crop is out of danger from any source, and the product of wine in this State in 1871 will not fall short of 8,000,000 gallons, while it may reach 9,000,000, or possibly 10,000,000. There is not a very great demand for California wine for every new locality, but it is gradually finding favor in all parts of the world, and the home demand is good and steadily increasing. A leading wine house in this city a few days since received in one day four cash orders for Californita wines to be shipped as follows: To Fartobelle, Scotland; to Liverpool; to Canterbury, New-Zealand, and

PERSONAL, POLITICAL AND GENERAL.

A ton of first-rate English hay is worth as much as a ton of corn in New-Hampshire cities.

Miss CATHARINE SCHENCK, an aunt of Gen. SCHENCK, died of old age in Franklin, Ohio, on the 5th inst., at the age of ninety-seven years.

ROBERT TOOMBS wrestled with the five thunder-and Magna Charta in Washington, Ga., on the 4th.

A Mr. Louis Court granted twenty-eight divorces in a single day recently. More than one-half the number were Germans.

Rev. E. D. SAUNDERS, of Philadelphia, has given $100,000 to aid in the erection of the new Presbyterian Hospital in that city.

There is hope for Virginia. Its best papers are ridiculing the "tournaments," and telling the young men to stop fooling and go to work.

Mr. CYRUS WAKEFIELD, of Boston, has given Harvard College $100,000 for a recitation hall.

The New-York State Temperance Society will hold its semi-annual meeting in Syracuse to-morrow.

We talk about the spice of life, and yet we say, "Thou hast all seasons for thine own, O, Death."

Concord, N. H., has not had a municipal celebration of the Fourth of July since 1826. It is quite time for the capital of the Granite State to take a new departure.

Attorney-General AKERMAN has accepted a pressing invitation to address the people of Weldon, N. C., on the 15th inst. on the prominent political questions of the day.

A burglar, who attempted to enter a house in Germantown, through a window, a few nights ago, startled a little girl who was sleeping in the room. Half awake, she exclaimed, "Don't touch that candy," and the burglar fled.

A Hartford horse seizes rats in his mouth when they come to his manger to steal his oats, shakes them like a terrier until satisfied they are dead, and then throws them out of the bin.

Gen. MCDOWELL was serenaded by a glee club, at New-London, Conn., a few nights ago, and delighted the members by the sumptuous manner in which he subsequently entertained them.

The Democratic editors and publishers in this State are to hold a meeting on the evening before the assemblage of their State Convention, whenever that may be, with a view to forming an association.

Senator BROWNLOW is anxious to learn something more about his projected visit to Maine than he can ascertain from the newspapers, although they have told him all he knows about a matter that he had never thought of until they mentioned it.

There are growlers in St. Johns, N. F., as well as elsewhere. Notwithstanding the good beginning of the year with the most productive cod fishery within memory, business men now complain that money was seldom or never more scarce.

The Supreme Court of Illinois has decided that a fireman in the sub-basement of the Chicago Court-house is not a county officer. Thus a very important question, which has been excitedly discussed for months, is settled for all time to come.

JENNIE COLLINS' Boffin's Bower, in Boston, already at the end of its first year, is to be merged in a new institution which it is intended shall be for girls and young women what the Young Men's Christian Union is for their brethren. Rev. EDWARD EVERETT HALE is taking an active interest in it.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist* states, as a fact well-known in political circles, that the Vallandigham resolutions of Montgomery County, Ohio, were concocted at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York City, in a conclave of leading politicians from different States. Who were present from the South, it is not informed.

A Virginia woman thought to frighten her son, a young man, as he was coming home the other night. So she went out to meet him with a sheet thrown over her head. But he did not scare as well as she expected. On the contrary, he struck the "ghost" with a heavy whip he was carrying, and she fell senseless.

HUGH BLAIR GRIGSBY has been elected Chancellor of William and Mary College. After the revolution Gen. WASHINGTON was elected to the office, and when he died it remained vacant until 1860, when Ex-President TYLER was selected to fill it. Since Mr. TYLER's death there has been no election till now.

GERRIT SMITH says that the late Rev. SAMUEL J. MAY was the most Christ-like man he ever knew. And WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON said at his funeral that in him he lost a most affectionate and unswerving friend, an early and untiring co-worker in the broad field of freedom and humanity, a brother beloved incomparably beyond all blood relationship.

A recent survey of town lines has shown that a worthy man, who for twenty years has held the office of Justice of the Peace in Davenport, Delaware County, has all the time been a citizen of Onoenta, Otsego County, and consequently never eligible to the office whose duties he has been discharging in so acceptable a manner.

The Portland *Press* gives credit to a report that the paper of one of the largest lumber-dealers in Maine, who was an operator on the Saco River, went to protest in that city and elsewhere on Friday, and that the gentleman referred to will not be able to proceed in business without asking indulgence of his creditors. His liabilities are estimated at $200,000, and his assets as not more than half that sum.

Hon. THOMAS FITCH, in his card denying that he is a candidate for the office of Chief-Justice of Utah, says that there is no office in the Territory to which the President could appoint him which he would accept; and, also, that the duties of a judicial position are not at all to his taste, their proper discharge demanding, in his judgment, a higher order of professional ability than he claims to possess.

The Republicans of North Carolina are making a vigorous fight against the proposed Constitutional Convention. Senator POOLE has published an address to the people protesting against it; the Republican State Central Committee has published an address showing the illegality of it, and the Raleigh *Era* predicts, from trustworthy information from every portion of the State, that the majority against the Convention will exceed 20,000 votes.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* volunteers the information that when Gen. MCCLELLAN, in his letter to the Tammany celebration, advocated the payment of the five-twenty bonds in gold, he did not stand upon the Democratic national platform of 1868, and that he assumed a ground extremely repulsive to the Democracy of the United States. Candidates running upon his platform, it says, would be feebly and scantily supported in the West.

The bill to protect the rights of married men, which has passed the New-Hampshire House of Representatives, provides that marriage shall not hereafter render the husband liable for the debts contracted by his wife prior to their marriage, and that no marriage shall hereafter discharge the wife from liability to pay the debts contracted by her before such marriage. She and all property which she may hold in her own right are to be held liable for the payment of all debts contracted before marriage, in the same manner as if she continued sole and unmarried.

The little family quarrel among the Delaware Democrats is being the occasion of some pretty sharp words. Thus one of them writes: "Had those latter-day New-Departure-Neuro-Equality-Democrats held meetings in 1861 as they are now doing, and told the Southern men that if they rebelled they (these New-Departurists) would sanction every hellish act of the Republicans, and join in with them to rivet the chains of negro franchise and negro equality on them, the South would have stopped, and there would have been no rebellion."

Capt. ABI CUTLER, of Minnesota, if he were as superstitious as some sectarians men are, would be inclined to fear he was born under an evil star. In 1868 he lost $12,000 by the burning of a saw-mill; in 1864 he lost a two-story warehouse and other buildings by a tornado; in 1867 he lost $32,000, the mill being again burned; in 1869 he lost $60,000, his grist-mill and a large number of logs for his saw-mill being carried away by a flood. A few nights ago he lost $35,000, his saw-mill being struck by lightning, and, with a tub and pail factory and a large quantity of material, being destroyed.

Once more the old, old story. Miss WILKERSON, of Salem, Ill., was to have been married last week. Her lover came from St. Louis with his wedding suit in his carpet-bag. She took a fancy to see his wedding garments, and he gratified her. In the valise also was a pistol. This she carelessly handled, it was accidentally discharged, and she was killed instantly.

Says the Mobile *Register:* "We are in favor of a full and free discussion of the question now, and when the friends of the Constitution North, South, East and West meet in Convention, let them decide in their wisdom what is the best battle order for victory, and all march at the enemy shoulder to shoulder. This is what we believe Mr. STEPHENS will do, what Mr. DAVIS will do, and even Gen. TOOMBS cannot help doing—aye, and even those who never tire with dinning it into our ears that the North are 'our conquerors,' and who propose to suck their paws and do nothing to change that disagreeable relation with the North."

Judge MURRAY, of Milwaukee, Wis., a few days ago, in sentencing a confessed poisoner to imprisonment for life, said: "I am induced to think and believe that the universal practice of pardoning criminals, so common in these days, is one of the incentives to the commission of crime, inasmuch as criminals are led to expect a brief imprisonment. In this case, considering the aggravated circumstances under which the crime was committed, and its cold-blooded character, I should, were the death penalty in force, feel constrained to pass it upon you, and if many such atrocious crimes are developed in this community there will be a strenuous call for the re-enactment of the death code."

Court Calendars—This Day.

CITY AND TRIMMERS AND SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT.
Part I.—Held by Cardozo, J.
No Circuit calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Held by Cardozo, J.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.
44—Congdon vs. Hemmer.
61—Bowne et al. vs.
66—Rollins vs. Whittaker.
69—Bartlett vs. Coddington.
68—Same vs. Same.
74—In the matter of the receivership of the Salisbury Manufacturing Co.
82—Robinson vs. Hawes.
84—Cooke vs. Janeway.
85—Audenried vs. Lippincott et al.
103—Tapscott vs. Morgan.
106—Brost vs. The Mayor, &c.

Nos.
107—Stead vs. The Mayor, &c.
108—Ellsworth vs. The Mayor, &c.
109—Western Division of the Western North Carolina R. R. Co. vs. Hopkins.
110—Marvin vs. Lewis.
117—Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile R. R. Co. vs. Western Division of the Western North Carolina R. R. Co.
118—Lawrence vs. Taylor.
122— vs. ——

Call begins at No 121.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.
Held by Bedford, J.

Nos.
1—The People vs. Isaac Jersey, &c.
2—The People vs. Philip Doyle; burglary.
3—The People vs. Hugh McCann; larceny.
4—The People vs. Michael Donohoe; felonious assault and battery.
5—The People vs. Wm. Cornish; felonious assault and battery.
6—The People vs. James Cavanagh and Jas. Conroy; larceny.
7—The People vs. Maria Mealeer; grand larceny.
8—The People vs. Charles Anderson; grand larceny.

Nos.
9—The People vs. Hugh J. Rice; grand larceny.
10—The People vs. Henry Gearke; grand larceny.
11—The People vs. Robert Carter; grand larceny.
12—The People vs. Frank Linton; grand larceny.
13—The People vs. Wm. Murray; assault with intent to steal as a pickpocket.
14—The People vs. Ellen Williams; larceny from the person.
15—The People vs. Peter Woods; assault and battery.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 8.

FIRST BOARD.

$4,000 U. S. 6s, '81 C.....113½
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.113½
1,000 do.....114⅜
50,000 U. S. 5s, '81 C.....112⅝
5,500 do.....113⅜
15,000 U. S. 10-40 C.113⅛
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.113
2,000 do.....113⅜
7,000 Va. 6s, 6s, old..66¾
7,000 S. C. 6s, 6s, n.....
2,000 Tenn. 6s, 6s, 2 July..69¾
3,800 N. O. 6s, 6s, '86 C.....82
2,000 Mo. State 6s.....85⅜
12,000 do.....86
1,000 do.....86⅛
2,000 Mob. & H. 6s, 2d, Jos. Iss.....94⅜
2,000 Ohio 6s, '81.....103⅜
1,000 Erie 6s.....92
1,000 Harlem 1st.....125
1,000 Harlem 1st.....102
5,000 Harlem 2d.....88⅛
1,000 Alb. & Sus. 2d.94⅜
9,000 Cent. Pac. 1st.....92⅜
2,000 do.....92⅜
2,000 Cen. Pac. 1st.....89⅜
10,000 do.....89
4,000 Union P. R. 1st.....94⅜
3,000 A. & T. H. 2d P.....86¾
1,000 Alt. & T. H. 1s.....78
1,000 H. & St. Jo. 8s.....
1,000 do.....104
2,000 T. & W. 1st 8s.....
Louis Div.....89⅜
4,000 Gal. & Chi. 1st.102⅜
2,000 Gal. & Chi. 2d.....88
1,000 C. & R. I. & P.....
R. 7s.....100⅜
5,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d.....86¾
1,000 C. & A. 1st 7s.....100
1,000 M. & St. P. 1st.108⅜
1,000 M. & St. P. 1st.....93⅛
1,000 T. & W. 1st.....
2,000 do.....bet. cash.....89
3,000 C., C. & I. C. 2d. 71

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'62.115⅛
1,500 U. S. 5-20 C.,'65..114⅛
20,000 do.....114⅜
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 New.....112⅜
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.113⅝
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.113⅜
5,000 do.....113⅝
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.113⅝
30,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.112⅛
15,000 U. S. 6s, ann.....114⅜
5,000 Mo. 6s, 6s, '87.....85
1,000 do.....86
1,000 Mob. & H. 6s, 2d, Jos. Iss.....94⅛
1,000 Ohio 6s, '81.....103⅝
1,000 Erie 6s.....92
1,000 Harlem 1st.....125
1,000 Harlem 1st.....102
5,000 Harlem 2d.....88⅛
1,000 Alb. & Sus. 2d.94⅜
9,000 Cent. Pac. 1st.....92⅜
2,000 do.....92⅜
2,000 Cen. Pac. 1st.....89⅜
10,000 do.....89
4,000 Union P. R. 1st.....94⅜
3,000 A. & T. H. 2d P.....86¾
1,000 Alt. & T. H. 1s.....78
1,000 H. & St. Jo. 8s.....
1,000 do.....104
2,000 T. & W. 1st 8s.....
Louis Div.....89⅜
4,000 Gal. & Chi. 1st.102⅜
2,000 Gal. & Chi. 2d.....88
1,000 C. & R. I. & P.....
R. 7s.....100⅜
5,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d.....86¾
1,000 C. & A. 1st 7s.....100
1,000 M. & St. P. 1st.108⅜
1,000 M. & St. P. 1st.....93⅛
1,000 T. & W. 1st.....
2,000 do.....bet. cash.....89
3,000 C., C. & I. C. 2d. 71
200 Com. C. of Md. b. c. 39
100 Mariposa Pref.....53
20 Del. & Hud. Canal.122⅛
100 Mar. M. Co., b. c.....4
100 Mariposa Pf.....53
100 do.....53
100 do.....bet. cash.....53
100 Pac. M. S. S. Co.....62
200 do.....bet. cash.....62⅛
300 N. Y. C. & H. b. c.96⅛
100 Chi. & Alt.....120¾
200 do.....bet. cash.....120¾
300 N. Y. C. & H. c. bet. cash.....
1000 Harlem R.....128
100 Reading.....sale.111⅛
200 do.....bet. cash.111⅛
1000 L. S. & M. So.....110
700 do.....bet. cash.109⅜
do.....109⅜
do.....109⅜
do.....sale.109⅜
40 Mich. Cen.....b. c.121
40 Panama.....81⅜
25 Chi. & N. W.....77½
do.....bet. cash.77⅜
100 Chi. & N. W. Pf.....91⅛
50 do.....91⅜
100 C. C. Cin. & Ind.....90⅜
300 Morris & Essex.....
1000 Chi. & R. I. b. c.107⅞
700 do.....107⅝
500 Chi. & Mis.....47⅜
do.....47⅝
800 do.....47⅞
2500 do.....48⅜
400 do.....bet. cash.....48⅜
1000 do.....bet. cash.....48⅜
1000 do.....48⅜
200 Mil. & St. P. Pf.....80⅜
100 P., Ft. W. & C. G.100⅜
300 Ros., H. & E.....24

MONDAY, July 10—A. M.

The general trade of the week past was interrupted by the Holidays, and the Export movement is especially light. The Importers are fairly employed by preparations for the Summer and Fall trade in Dry Goods, and there is a good business doing in the leading articles of General Foreign Merchandise. In the Domestic Commission line, prices are on the advance, in both Cotton and Woolen fabrics, corresponding with the rise in the raw materials. The market for Cotton is buoyant on both sides the Atlantic, but the high prices here, growing out of speculation in future deliveries, are so much ahead of Liverpool that the exports of the week from all the ports are only 7,944 bales, out of 18,468 bales received, and comparing with 25,125 bales sent abroad the corresponding week last year. The receipts of the crop to date are 3,029,160 bales, and the exports 3,069,340 bales, both being about a million bales ahead of last year's movement.

The Wall-street markets during the four business days of the week were active in the Public Funds, and firm, but not so active as the previous week, in Gold. The advance in United States 5-20s ranged 1@1¼@1⅜ ₱ cent., the largest advance being on Thursday in the Bonds of 1862. The 5 ₱ cents 10-40s rose 1⅛@1⅜ ₱ cent. The difference in Gold from Saturday week is ⅛ ₱ cent., the price closing 112⅛ as against 112⅜ ₱ cent. The export demand was less, and the rates of Exchange slightly easier on account of the free purchases of the Public Funds for transmission abroad. The market was scarcely influenced by rumors from London of the favorable prospects of the New Loan. They were not credited by the speculators in the Gold Room, while they were repeatedly sneered at by several of the morning papers. We venture to presume, however, that when sufficient time is allowed Mr. RICHARDSON to adjust and communicate to the Secretary the terms of his negotiation, it will be found that the rumors referred to were not groundless.

The weekly averages of the Associated Banks, Local and National, reporting through the Clearing-house for the week ending Saturday last, July 8, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year. To which we add the Gold and Currency balances in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury, at these dates respectively:

	July 8, '71.	July 1, '71.	July 9, '70.
National Capital	$78,022,300	$78,181,000	$75,161,000
Loan Capital	11,875,145	11,344,600	12,344,600
Total	$89,897,445	$89,525,600	$87,505,600
Loans	$77,788,427	$80,078,977	$66,287,089
Gold and Gold Notes	18,791,434	19,448,774	15,600,481
Other Legal Tenders	12,241,970	10,976,225	11,760,225
Deposits	110,720,200	111,767,200	102,000,000
Circulation	28,700,307	30,411,375	30,454,427
In Sub-Treasury	6,626,651	6,626,377	6,615,588

The Bank return shows a gain on the Gold Average of $2,919,223, and a loss on Greenbacks of $1,572,003. The Loans are up $2,840,618, and the general line of Deposits is higher by $2,953,200. The Treasury Office paid out, for the week, $3,706,576 on Gold Interest on the Public Debt, and received $2,279,708, in Gold, for Customs. The Treasury sold, on Thursday, $1,000,000 Gold. The Specie Exports of the week include $1,350,000 in Gold Coin. The price of Gold left off, in the Afternoon, at 112¾@113 ₱ cent. The market was steady through the early part of the day, but gave way after 3 o'clock P. M. The Exchanges on London were 110¾ ₱ cent. on 60 days, and 110¾@110⅞ for Sight Bills and Cable transfers. Money on call loan, 3 to 5 ₱ cent.

On reference to our files of last July, we find that the Banks lost Greenbacks, ($3,406,000,) while gaining Gold Notes, ($4,128,000,) the first week of the month, as at present. Of course the gain in Gold Notes is readily accounted for by the Interest Payments from the Treasury. The loss of Greenbacks probably arises from the use of Notes in the disbursements of the numerous Currency Dividends of the week. There is also some demand for Currency from the country to move the Wool crop, but mainly supplied by National Bank Notes.

The Import entries at New-York, embracing Foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise, for the past week, were $6,696,248, as against $4,412,879 for the corresponding week last year. The Exports of Domestic Produce, other than Gold and Silver, were $3,783,030, against $4,199,846 same week in 1870. The Exports of Gold and Silver, $1,710,666, against $997,886 same week in 1870. The Customs in Gold paid into the New-York Office of the United States Treasury for the week were $2,279,708. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by rail, 8,988 bales.

As the *Fiscal* year 1871 closed on 30th June ult., and the figures of the year were presented in our last weekly review, we now resume our comparative summary of the Imports, Exports and Custom-house and Treasury movements at New-York, as for the *Calendar* year.

The gold values of the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, for the Calendar year 1871, are as follows, the figures being official to June 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house:

January	$23,383,276	May	$34,146,019
February	22,422,723	June	27,307,887
March	29,448,670	July 3	9,696,248
April	32,634,775		
Total since Jan. 1			$219,690,170
Same dates, 1870			186,900,280
Increase in 1871			$40,789,890

*Unofficial.

The currency value of Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York since Jan. 1, is as follows:

January	$16,827,876	May	$16,019,725
February	15,728,745	June	17,422,407
March	20,128,795	July 5	2,733,020
April	15,250,074		
Total since Jan. 1			$118,559,318
Same date, 1870			90,907,943
Increase in 1871			$26,651,375

*Unofficial.

The following are the Customs receipts in Gold, and the interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury, since Jan. 1:

Customs received.		Gold Interest paid.	
January	$12,126,315	January	$14,456,100
February	12,051,663	February	2,464,111
March	15,051,909	March	4,042,915
April	12,960,909	April	1,096,782
May	13,170,102	May	24,310,427
June	10,676,514	June	3,577,250
July 1	360,000	July 1	7,756,112
July 8	2,279,709	July 8	3,706,576
Total, 1871	$79,086,245	Total 1871	$63,561,401
Total, 1870	71,920,786	Total 1870	53,870,120

The Bank of America advertises to pay *Four* ₱ cent., free of tax, as a Half-Yearly Dividend to the New-York holders of Stock in the Bank of Kentucky and in the Farmers' Bank of Kentucky.

The Mechanics' & Traders' Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Ten* ₱ *cent.*, payable on demand.

The Knickerbocker Fire Insurance Company have declared a regular Half-Yearly Divident of *Five* ₱ *cent.*, and an extra Dividend of *Five* ₱ cent., payable, free of tax, July 15.

COURSE OF THE STOCK MARKET—THE WEEK.

	July 8, '71.
American Gold	112¾@112⅝@112⅞
U. S. 5-20s, May and Nov	114⅛@115⅛@115
U. S. 5-20s, Jan. and July	112⅝@113⅛@113
U. S. 5 ₱ cents, 10-40s	111@112⅜@112⅜
Cen. Pacific 6 ₱ cents	89½@89¾
Union Pacific 6 ₱ cents	80¼@80
New-York Central	97½@96⅜
New-York Central Scrip	92@91⅝
Rock Island	108⅜@107⅞
Lake Shore	105⅞@105⅜
N. W. Common	78⅛@78⅜
N. W. Preferred	91¼@90⅞
Reading	110⅝@111⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	47⅝@48⅛@48⅜
St. Paul Common	60¼@60⅞
St. Paul Preferred	80@80¼
Toledo and Wabash	58½@58¼
Union Pacific	31¼@30¾
Erie	27⅛@27½

The Stock Market was a shade firmer on the Public Funds than at the close on Friday. The Railway Stocks were feverish and on most descriptions lower, with a decidedly bearish temper, against Lake Shore, Rock Island and Ohio and Mississippi. The sales of all these Stocks were quite considerable. The other Western Stocks and the New-York Roads were dull, but without much change in prices. After 3 o'clock, when the Stock Exchange closes on Saturdays during the Summer months, the following quotations were made in Broad-street:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JULY 8.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	112¾	112⅝
United States 5-20s of 1865	114⅜	115
United States 5-20s of 1867	113⅜	113
American Gold	113¾	112⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	110¼	110⅛
N. Y. C. and Hudson	97	96⅜
N. Y. C. and Hudson Debt Cts.	93	91½
Reading Railroad	111¼	111⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	108¼	107⅞
North-west Common	73½	73⅛
North-west Preferred	91½	90⅞
Pacific Mail	43¼	43⅛
St. Paul Preferred	80	80¼
St. Paul Common	60½	59⅞
Lake Shore	110¼	109⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	47½	48¼
Toledo and Wabash	59¼	58¼
Western Telegraph	58¾	58¼
Erie	27½	27¼
Union Pacific	31¼	30¾
Central Pacific Bonds	90¾	90¾
Union Pacific Bonds	89¾	89
Consolidated Coal	39½	38¾

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, July 8.

Gold receipts	$2,140,227 50
Gold payments	1,710,666 00
Gold balances	18,626,788 62
Currency receipts	793,776 63
Currency payments	1,497,530 00
Currency balance	4,624,651 94
Customs	291,000 00
Gold certificates sent to Washington, D. C., and canceled	1,123,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81	115⅛	5-20 coup., '67	113
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81	115⅛	5-20 coup., '68	113
5-20 coup., '62	115	10-40 registered	111⅜
5-20 coup., '64	114	10-40 coupon	112⅜
5-20 coup., '65	114⅜	6s, Currency	114⅝
5-20 coup., n. issue, '65	113⅞		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old	71⅛	Ohio 6s, '86	103
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	71⅛	Illinois Canal 6s	109
Virginia 6s, old C. Off	60	Illinois bonds 6s, '77	111
Virginia 6s, new bds	72½	Illinois coup. 6s, '79	100
Georgia 6s, new bds	90⅝	Illinois War Loan	100
Georgia 7s, gold bds	93	Indiana 5s, War Loan	100
La. 6s, lev. dists. of '75	69½	Indiana 5s	100
La. 7s, Penitentiary	70	Michigan 6s, '72	99
California 7s	111	Michigan 6s, '75	99
Connecticut 6s	100⅜	Michigan 6s, '83	99
Kentucky 6s	94	Missouri 6s, '76	97½
Leather Manuf.	98	Mass. 5s, currency	104
State of New-York	113	Central Pacific	105
Commerce	117	Second Pacific	105
Merchants'	124	Fourth Pacific	111½
Mercantile	124	Pacific Mail	43
American Exchange	115⅛	Tenth National	124
Pacific	120	Gold Exchange	93
Bank of the Republic	118	Bank'g & Ex. Co.	91

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	92	Tol. & W. Equip. bs	80½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	89	Tol. & W. Conv.	83½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'ns.	89	Han. & Naples 1st	88
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	103	Gt. West. 1st, '88	94
Erie 1st Ext	100⅛	Gt. West. 2d, '93	85⅞
Erie 2d 7s, '59	96	Quincy 7s, '91	93
Erie 2d 7s, '75	92	Gal. & Chi. Ext	102
Erie 2d 7s, '83	89	Gal. & Chi. 2d	97
Erie 4th 7s, '80	86	Chi. R. I. & Pac	109
Erie 6th 7s, '89	82	Chi. & Alt.	102
Buf., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	92	Clev. & Tol. S. F	100
Long Dock 8s	90	N. Y. Cen. new bs	103⅝
H. E. 7s 2d M. S. F.	95	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	103⅝
Har. Con. M. & S. F.	93	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d	99
Har. Con. M. & S. F. ds	93	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d	99
Alb. & Susq. 2d bs	94	P., F. W. & C. & P. 1st	100
M. C. 1st 8s	110	Clev. & Pitts. Con. S. F.	98
R. R. & B. 1st 6s	104	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	100
Mich. So. & N. I. 2d	97	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	96
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7s	101⅜	Chi. & Alt. S. F.	101
Pac. 7s guar. by Mo.	89	Chi. & Alt. 1st	102
Ill. Cen. 1st 7s	92⅝	Chi. & Alt. 2d	85
Un. Pac. 1st bs	89	Ohio & Miss. 1st	94
Un. Pac. Inc. 6s	83⅜	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	86
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c. '76	103⅜	St. L. & Iron Mt. 1st	94
Ala. C. & T. 1st 8s	94	Ind. Cin. & L. 1st	93
Ala. & T. H. 2d Inc.	77	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7s	108
Chi. & N. W. F.	100	Mil. & St. P. 1st	93
Chi. & N. W. Int bs	93	Mil. & St. P. 2d	89
Chi. & N. W. Con. bs	95	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7s	108
Chi. & N. W. Sk. fd.	93	Joliet & Chi. bs	100
Chi. & N. W. 1st	99	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st	97
Han. & St. Jo. Con.	73	Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d	71
Mich. Cen. bs	93	Tol., P. & W. 1st	93
Del., L. & W. 1st	109	Tol., P. & W. 2d	77
Del., L. & W. 2d	97	Tol., P. & W.	77
Tol. & W. 1st Ext	96	N. Y. & N.	85
Tol. & W. 1st S. L. Div.	89	Bos., H. & E.	24
Tol. & W. 2d	70	Bost. & Prov.	93

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

Manhattan	135	Bank of N. America	104
Merchants'	110	Irving	138
Mechanics'	145	Chemical	1800
Union	140	People's	105
America	145	East River	113½
City	225	Market	113
Phenix	107	Gallatin	107½
Tradesmen's	100	Corn Exchange	122
Grocers'	220	St. Nicholas	125
Gold Exchange	120	Marine	145
Metropolitan	140	Manufacturers'	105
Leather Manuf.	98	Manf. & Builders'	100
State of New-York	113	Central Park	105
Commerce	117	Second Pacific	105
Merchants'	124	Fourth Pacific	111½
Mercantile	124	Pacific Mail	43
American Exchange	115⅛	Tenth National	124
Pacific	120	Gold Exchange	93
Bank of the Republic	118	Bank'g & Ex. Co.	91

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, July 10, 1871.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY offer peculiar inducements to judicious investors.

1. The Road is under experienced, conservative and honorable management. The Company is one of the strongest and most reliable and trustworthy corporations in the country, with a well-established credit and possessing property and franchises of great value.

2. There is ample security for the entire mortgage, already existing in completed Road, Equipments and work done.

3. The regular and prompt payments of interest and the security of the principal are beyond question.

4. It is an old and successful road, with 227 miles now in profitable operation, and 50 miles additional nearly completed, existing itself in response to the demands of commerce, as a GREAT EAST AND WEST TRUNK LINE FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE OHIO, and for the accommodation of the immense mineral resources along its line.

5. The traffic necessary to realize its extension profitable does not depend on a slow future development, *but an enormous and profitable trade is already waiting for and investing it.*

6. The Loan is sufficient in amount to become widely known, popular and marketable, while it will be but a slight tax upon the great earning capabilities of the Road.

The exchange of Five-Twenties for these Bonds may be made with entire safety, and will now yield a profit of over 20 per cent.

Price until further notice, 97 and accrued interest from May 1. The Bonds are in denominations of

$1,000, $500, $100.

Interest payable May 1 and Nov. 1.

FISK & HATCH.

☞ TANNER & CO.

BANKERS,

No. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND EXCHANGE.

ORDERS EXECUTED AT THE STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGE.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

Buy and Sell, at current market rates, the FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT (8) PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

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☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY offer a rare chance for safe and profitable investment. They are a first and only lien upon the Road, which is now nearly completed, the rolling stock, telegraph, land grant, and all the property of the Company. The lands are released from taxation, and are worth more than the whole amount of the mortgage. The Road will form the great air-line route from Chicago and Milwaukee to St. Paul and the North-west. Bonds for sale at 90 and interest in currency, by WHITE, MORRIS & CO., No. 18 Wall-st., and GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, No. 16 Wall-st., where pamphlets and further information can be obtained.

☞ LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD CONSOLIDATED SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS for sale at ninety-two and one-half and accrued interest, by

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Interest allowed on daily balances of deposit accounts; Certificates of Deposit issued; Notes, Drafts and Coupons collected; Advances made against merchandise and approved collaterals.

Orders executed for Investment Securities and Railroad Iron.

FORTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1871.

A semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT. is now payable at the office, No. 62 Wall-st.

HENRY H. HALL, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 10, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce during the past week were as follows:

Ashes, Pots	30	Oil-cake, pkgs	93
Ashes, Pearls	200	Oil-cake, tons	1,000
Cotton, bales	8,988	Oil-meal, pkgs	1,000
Cotton, bales	1,000	Lard, pkgs	1,000
Flour, bbls	14,600	Cheese, pkgs	30
Wheat, bush	52,775	Tallow, pkgs	1,000
Corn, bush	4,700	Oil-cake, pkgs	1,000
Peas, bushels	4,700	Lard, pkgs	1,000
Corn-meal, bbls	1,500	Butter, pkgs	50
Corn-meal, pkgs	1,000	Beef, pkgs	1,000
Rye, bushels	1,000	Pork, pkgs	1,000
Barley, bushels	1,000	Tobacco, hhds	1,000
Barley-malt, b

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 10, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway, corner 13th-st. KETTE, or THE PLUM-TREE INN. Leading characters by Messrs. Charles Wheatleigh, Stoddart Finney, Miss Effie Germon and Miss Ilma Pitto.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE, 24th-st., near Sixth-av. AN ANGEL, &c. Leading characters by Messrs. Lewis, Davidge, Barrine, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Clara Morris.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, near Prince-st. THE COLLEEN BAWN. Leading characters by Messrs. John Collins, G. Wheatleigh, and Miss Emma Howson.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, near Houston-st. UNDER TWO FLAGS. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. Harry Watkins.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, Broadway, near Washington-place. SWISS BELL-RINGERS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 30th-st. DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collections of curiosities on exhibition.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, 7th-av., corner 53d-st. SUMMER NIGHT CONCERTS. By Theodore Thomas' Orchestra.

IRVING HALL, Irving-place, corner 15th-st. DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT. By Mr. W. H. Pope, Miss Adelaide Mascocchi, Miss Jenny Rittenhouse and others.

LEAVITT ART ROOMS, No. 817 Broadway. EXHIBITION OF THE PAINTING, "THE PRODIGAL SON."

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition..... $12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition..... 10
The Sunday Edition, per annum..... 2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum..... 3
Two copies, one year..... 5
Ten copies, one year..... 35
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum..... 2
Five copies, one year..... 8
Ten copies, one year..... 15
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
Twenty copies, one year..... 25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
Fifty copies, one year..... 50
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra 3

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

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Ordinary classified advertisements, 10 cents per line each insertion.

Business Notices, fifth page, before Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.

Special Notices, fifth page, after Marriages and Deaths, 20 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements on eighth page, 20 cents per line each insertion.

City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 25 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, 25 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices as early as noon in the day as possible. If received after 6 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 154 West 23d-st., corner of Broadway and 6th-av., also at No. 6 Astor-place, at same rates as are observed at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 2 Rue Scribe, Paris are the appointed agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ *We are prepared to send the* NEW-YORK TIMES *by mail, for any length of time, to subscribers in the country or abroad. Application to be made direct to the office.*

NEWS OF THE DAY!

EUROPE.

The Comte DE CHAMBORD'S address to the French people is generally condemned by the Press as increasing rather than allaying agitation. He has returned to Belgium. The Assembly has imposed additional duties on colonial products. A bill providing for the election of the *Conseils Généraux* is under consideration. The elections of the municipality of Paris are fixed for the 30th inst. The army everywhere voted the Republican ticket. GAMBETTA is to publish a paper, with Gen. FAIDHERBE as military editor. The former has written a letter rejoicing over the results of the election, and advising moderation and patience. All the lists of candidates voted for by the army bore his name at the head. A banquet has been given to him by prominent French Republicans. Railroad fares and freight tariff have been considerably reduced in France.....The Emperor of Germany reached Ems yesterday, and last night the heights about the city were illuminated. The course of Minister WASHBURN during the recent troubles in Paris, is completely vindicated in a letter published in the London *Times* of Saturday.

GENERAL.

The steamship *Wonga*, from Sydney via Honolulu, arrived at San Francisco yesterday. New South Wales had voted $100,000 for colonial defence. Fresh floods in the colony had proved exceedingly destructive. The Victoria Budget shows a deficit of £300,000. The steamship *Auckland*, for Sydney, had been, wrecked on the east coast, but all on board were saved. Vessels from English ports were quarantined for small-pox. The wheat crop of Victoria is short of the demand. Arrangements are in progress to lay a cable from Adelaide to connect with the cable from Batavia. The Governor of Adelaide has aroused indignation by giving precedence to the Anglican clergy over those of other denominations. The American Consul at the Fiji Islands had arrested the murderers of UNDERWOOD, who will be tried at Lotuka.

The difficulty in the Catholic congregation at Hudson, N. Y., remains unchanged, the opponents of the priest, Rev. Mr. O'SULLIVAN, being firmly determined not to permit the church to be opened until their grievances are redressed, and the obnoxious clergyman recalled.

Three more injunctions were granted, on Saturday, by Judge HARDING, against Pennsylvania coal operators, charged with working their mines in violation of the Mine Ventilation law.

The Louisville City Council at its meeting has granted the right of way through a portion of the city to the Louisville, Harrods Creek and Westport Narrow Gauge Railroad Company.

Gen. HALLECK has been elected President of the Veterans of the Mexican war.

In the affray on Saturday, in Mobile, between BRAXTON BRAGG, Jr., and MADISON WILSON, it was the latter who was killed, and not BRAGG.

Judge K. B. CARPENTER, of Charleston, S. C., was nearly five hours before the KUKLUX Committee on Saturday. He testified that there had been Ku-klux outrages in portions of South Carolina.

A telegram from Granville, Mo., has been received by Hon. HENRY T. BLOW, from his nephew, HARRY T. BLOW, contradicting the statement that he had been shot.

The Republican State Convention of Wisconsin will meet at Madison, Aug. 30.

The jury in Herkimer, in the case against Hon. A. H. LAFLIN, accused of perjury, under instructions of the Court returned a verdict of "not guilty" without leaving their seats. The Court would have quashed the indictment on

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Yesterday was the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. Mr. Thomas Hastings has most unwisely determined that this year should go by and be given to the play.

Police Officer DAVID P. WILBUR, of Chelsea, Mass., was murdered, on Friday night, by an unknown man, who, coming up to him, asked "How are you?" and then fired a revolver. Officer WILBUR, a Lieutenant-Colonel in the militia, was a guest of the Liederkranz, with a harp. A subscription has also been opened by the Liederkranz to present to the Society a $1,500 piano, in place of the $700 piano won by the Choral Society in the prize singing during the late Saengerfest.

Is There to be a Riot on the 12th?

We have repeatedly maintained that foreign citizens have no right to introduce the discords of their own country into this. We can make a sufficient number of party quarrels of our own, and we can make them fast enough without being bored and annoyed by the hereditary feuds of foreigners. Processions which keep alive the quarrels of another country and another generation ought, therefore, to be discouraged, and we had half hoped that the good sense of Orangemen would have induced them to refrain from what they call a "demonstration" in the public streets on the 12th. The event which they commemorate was doubtless a very great one, and the man whom they honor is never likely to be coldly remembered by Protestants. It was owing to WILLIAM of Nassau that England was delivered from the thraldom of a monarch who thought that the Protestants ought to be swept from the face of the earth, who broke every law he had sworn to keep, who sent JEFFREYS on the Bloody Circuit, and who was at once the most bigoted, cruel, and cowardly of mankind. This was the last of the Papist Kings of England, and it was owing to WILLIAM that he was the last. Moreover, Protestants in Ireland might well exult over the victory gained by WILLIAM at the Boyne, for there was no form of injury which they had not sustained at the hands of the Catholics. TYRCONNEL's barbarities, sanctioned, if not ordered by JAMES II., were sufficient to sow the seeds of lasting enmity between Protestants and Catholics. All this is true, but it does not furnish any reason for reviving the animosities of the seventeenth century in the nineteenth, or for transplanting them from the banks of the Boyne to the greatest City of the New World. In a land of perfect civil and religious freedom it is worse than folly to fan into fresh life the flames of religious and political animosities which are dying out even in the countries where they originated. We have therefore advised the Orangemen to give up a procession which is at best an anachronism, and which is open to much graver objections on political grounds.

The line taken by the Roman Catholics in reference to the matter is, however, so outrageous that the Orangemen may well ask if the infamous intolerance of JAMES II. is really a thing of the past. At a "Convention of the Irish Societies," held last Friday evening, a delegate proposed that the Mayor should be requested to prohibit the Orange procession, and that if he declined, the Irish Catholics should turn out and settle the dispute "at once and forever, cutting down every Orangeman in the procession, and to be found in the City, with an emblem or insignia of Orangeism about him." On Saturday evening another meeting of Irish Catholics was held at Washington Hall, at which the crowd "gave expression to threats of annihilating the Orangemen." Everywhere the Irishmen are boasting in the same spirit. They will teach the Protestants, they say, to understand that the Catholics govern New-York, and that a Protestant procession cannot safely show its head in the streets. New-York belongs to the Catholics, and the sooner the public are made to understand that fact, the better.

This spirit will not surprise those who have watched the growth of intolerance on the part of Roman Catholics here. They are not satisfied with appropriating to themselves the lion's share of the money given to charitable institutions. They are simply resolved to set up a State Church here, and to drive Protestantism to take shelter in holes and corners. That is their "platform," and they mean to carry it out if they can. They are the first to complain of intolerance—even an article in the TIMES pleading for equal toleration for all sects arouses their virtuous indignation—while at the same time they, in accordance with the traditions of their Church, are the first to set examples of the worst kinds of intolerance. So far as right goes, the Orangemen are as much entitled to march in procession as the Papists. The Irish Catholics take possession of the City whenever they happen to want it, and the accomplished Mayor is ever ready to stand in front of the City Hall, and nod his head to the leaders as they pass, like a Chinese joss. The accomplished Mayor, and those less accomplished persons who are responsible with him for the peace of the City, have now had full and fair warning that the Catholics intend to cut down all men, women, and children who attempt to march in an Orange procession on the 12th. On the Mayor's accomplished head will rest no small part of the responsibility

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for any DISTURBANCE which may take place. The Police can preserve order if they are made to do it. But the Police generally are on the side of the mob, and, please Catholics. Consequently, some persuasion will have to be used to induce them to do their duty. Superintendent KELSO must expect to pass a bad time on the 12th if the Catholics are permitted to carry out their threats on the 13th. And the Mayor will find something to occupy his attention besides those literary studies in which he is said to take delight, but in which his progress is almost as slow as that of TWEED, who cannot write a letter without suffering grievous agonies, or that of FISK, who is under the impression that it is proper to spell cart with a k, and to use a little c when writing in the first person.

The Armory Job.

On Saturday, we made an exposure of the gigantic robbery of our City by the Tammany Ring, in the matter of renting armories for the militia. It is one more count in the long indictment which is being made up against these unprincipled adventurers. Sooner or later that indictment will be tried by the people, and the men who are rapidly amassing "princely fortunes" will be stripped, if not of their ill-gotten gains, of the power for further plundering. In the meantime, since we cannot yield space to comply with the demand that is made upon us from every quarter for the reproduction of the *expose* in full, we restate the main features of it.

There are twenty-four places rented for armories in this City, ostensibly for the use of the various regiments. Of these twenty-four places, fourteen only are occupied. For these fourteen there is paid from the City Treasury on warrant, drawn by Controller CONNOLLY and countersigned by Mayor HALL, the enormous sum of one hundred and ninety thousand six hundred dollars, ($190,600.) For the remaining ten, which are rented, paid for and not occupied, the sum of eighty-five thousand five hundred dollars ($85,500) is paid. For another place, which is not even left unused, but which is rolled to other parties by the lessee—who is JAMES H. INGERSOLL, the partner of WM. M. TWEED in the chair business, and in the business of thieving from the public—the City pays five thousand dollars. The total amount paid by the City, therefore, for places of which only fourteen are used, is two hundred and eighty-one thousand one hundred dollars, ($281,100,) or an average of a trifle over twenty thousand dollars each. The fourteen buildings, or parts of buildings, actually used would be worth, for business purposes, at a very liberal estimate, not more than forty-six thousand six hundred dollars, ($46,600.) The exact amount, then, which is stolen from the tax-payers to meet the expenses of the Ring in the matter of fast horses, conservatories, handsome houses, and newspaper editors, in this one instance, is two hundred and thirty-four thousand five hundred dollars, ($234,500.) Are our readers puzzled to account for Mr. CONNOLLY's obstinacy in refusing, and Messrs. HALL's, TWEED's, and SWEENY's complicity in sustaining his refusal, to tell what has been done with the money of the public?

Turning from this broad statement of the aggregate amount of this particular job, to ascertain who has engineered it, we are not surprised to discover that it is Mr. JAMES H. INGERSOLL. No more supple instrument for such a purpose could have been found. In rapacity he is only surpassed by his "Boss." In shamelessness he is evidently surpassed by no one. Mr. INGERSOLL stands ready to quarter an infantry regiment over a stable, without room for a decent company ill , without space for officers' rooms, without gas for evening, and to saddle eighteen thousand dollars per year for rent on the tax-payers. The regiment, in the meantime, refuse to use the rooms. Equal to any emergency, Mr. INGERSOLL allows the regiment to return to their quarters over a City market, and quietly pockets five thousand dollars more for rent of rooms ostensibly devoted to their use (probably under pretense of the unsuitable use of the eighteen thousand dollar property) which he lets to business men for what it will bring. This, we may safely claim is a refinement of rascality which no city in our own or any other country has ever got beyond.

Mr. INGERSOLL, by the way, sharing the taste of his illustrious chief in the business of making chairs and stealing public funds, is fond of stables. He may not yet have attained the refinement of the palatial establishment of Mr. TWEED, but it is not, at least, because he cannot afford the expense. No less than eight stable-lofts are hired, under the control of Mr. TWEED's "pal," for the use of the National Guard. Of these, two only are occupied. As INGERSOLL has ripped out and carted off expensive furniture in several instances from places temporarily or finally abandoned as armories, we see no reason why he should not, if he chose, fit up some of these half dozen stable apartments in a style that would enable him to pass his Sunday afternoons as luxuriously and fragrantly as his great partner.

Next to stables, which Messrs. INGERSOLL and TWEED delight to hire and not employ, liquor-saloons seem to command their unfailing attention. No less than five of the places selected by INGERSOLL for armories, are occupied mostly by the proprietors, in connection with this business. Two of them, which together cost the City $18,000, are located respectively on Hester-street, between Mott and Mulberry, and on the corner of Greene and Houston streets. No more noisome neighborhoods, materially and morally, are known in our City. They are, therefore, fit places for the expenditure of the profits of the Ring. In addition to all this, a new building is being erected on Twenty-third-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, the upper part of which, when finished, will be let to the City at the rate of $75,000 per annum. We shall then be contributing to the luxurious lives of Mr. TWEED and his accomplices, and to the corruption of the New-York Press, under the guise of armory rent, something more than $350,000 per annum.

The New Regime in France.

There is an obvious disposition among all parties in France to let the Republic, according to M. THIERS, have a fair trial. Its opponents are beginning to see that its victory over the Commune has somewhat reassured the peasantry as to its capability for maintaining order, while it has not yet had time to make mistakes enough to strengthen the adverse current on which Monarchists and Imperialists equally calculate. The ostentatious withdrawal of hostile political leaders out of the arena, need not be too hastily ascribed to generosity. The parting words of the Count DE CHAMBORD, and the letter of the Imperialist Duke DE PERSIGNY, alike thinly conceal the conviction of the writers that it is only necessary to give M. THIERS plenty of rope and, in a political sense, he is pretty sure to hang himself. There is a great deal of unpleasant work to be done, at the present juncture, by any executive power which undertakes to provide for the reorganization of France. The prompt subscription of loans is but a temporary triumph. The oppressive weight of new taxation may safely be calculated upon to put the faith of the people in M. THIERS and his colleagues to a severe test. Then, there are the difficulties of prudent party affiliations to be solved. The moderate Republic has earned the undying hatred of the radical Republicans who sympathized with the Commune. Its existence can only be secured by retaining the adhesion of that pretty large body of Frenchmen whose first requisite of any form of government is, that it should prove itself strong enough to be able to keep down its opponents by force. There is always the danger that it may alienate its own proper supporters by yielding too much to propitiate its natural adversaries or to keep the army on its side. By all these besetting dangers of the position, the Anti-Republican parties hope sooner or later to profit. Meanwhile, if they are denied the sweets of power, they escape also the odium of financial legislation, which only wants a short trial to be intensely unpopular. Under these circumstances, it is probable enough that the Assembly may shortly decree the continuance of the Thiers Republic for two or three years, and then abdicate its functions to make way for a new Corps Legislatif and the ordinary machinery of a popular government.

Perhaps the most encouraging feature of the political situation in France is, that the Republicans by conviction, as distinguished from M. THIERS and his immediate adherents, who are, at best, Republicans from expediency, are becoming awake to the duties which at present devolve upon them. M. LOUIS BLANC is hardly a source from which one would naturally expect moderate counsels. Yet, in a late letter, the quondam socialist writes: "Today the true conservatives are the Republicans. Militant under the Restoration, militant under the reign of LOUIS PHILIPPE, militant under the Empire, the Republic has been up to the present time, merely a force; now it has become a power. The Republican idea has passed through the three phases through which a principle must pass before it conquers; first, denounced as Utopian, next disputed as a theory, and finally recognized as a fact." From this altered state of things the veteran Republican deduces new obligations for his political allies. They must show that their convictions have been founded upon reflection, and they must sustain them by devotion, study and knowledge. A lively sentiment of justice cannot finally sustain any political creed, it must be justified by its fruits, and show that its theories are the result of patient research and of a sound appreciation of what is practicable. The ideal which LOUIS BLANC finally holds up to the imitation of his countrymen is, a Republic whose wisdom constitutes its power and which derives from its moderation the guarantee of its permanence; a Republic which is the enemy alike of violence and intolerance, and which embraces with solicitous care the interests of workers of every class; a Republic, finally, which has the sovereignty of the people for its principle, "perfected" universal suffrage for its sanction, the right of inspection (which we in New-York have lately been deprived of) for its instrument, and for its end the maintenance of order and freedom.

Apart from its characteristically French defect of a slight want of definiteness, M. BLANC's declaration is seasonable and reassuring. It enables us to hope that there is still a considerable number of Frenchmen sincerely devoted to a Republic which does not involve social revolution and the warfare of classes. Whether M. THIERS will prove himself worthy of the continued support of this class, is perhaps the most vital question of the hour for the cause of popular liberty in France. So far, any indications from which we may judge of the future militate against this belief. His financial policy is so framed that the new burdens will be felt with peculiar severity by the mass of the people. In the single feature of an annual charge of forty millions of dollars to pay the interest on a sinking fund to be created before all the debt is contracted, and before the recuperative energies of the country have had a fair chance, M. THIERS shows his incapacity for getting out of a groove to which long-standing traditions have accustomed him. His declaration that neither branch of the budget of the War Department is to be decreased, is a palpable bid for the support of the army, and an unmistakable indorsement of the policy of vengeance. Even were it conceded that France may appropriately spend a good deal of money to reorganize her army, there can be no possible argument for maintaining a fleet that is only useful for purposes of aggression. If the military chimeras of the last twenty years are so firmly fixed in the minds of Frenchmen, that no Government which wishes to exist on their suffrages can afford to neglect them, then there is no possibility of a true Republic at all. If the army is to be again the ruling power, nothing can save the country from personal government. The Republic may gain a temporary respite by cajoling the military hydra, but it can merely delay for a little, the time when its own turn will come, to be devoured.

Revenue Reform.

Mr. DAVID A. WELLS has contributed to the July number of the *North American Review* an article which ought to attract attention. It is entitled "The Meaning of Revenue Reform," and its aim is to enlighten those who are in ignorance on this subject, and to rebuke those who are not so ignorant as they pretend, or as they would like the rest of the world to be. It is unnecessary to say that the article is marked by clearness of statement and force of reasoning.

He sets out with the following broad statement of what revenue reform is: It is "reform in the collection and apportionment of taxes and revenue; reform in the amount of revenue to be collected; reform in its expenditure or use when collected; reform in the selection and tenure of office of those by whom the national finances are managed; and finally, more than all else, continued, enlightened and thorough investigation, a distinct recognition of the importance of investigation, and a willingness to adopt promptly the results of investigation when facts and arguments alike prove that these are likely to conduce to the welfare of the country." After this elaborate definition of revenue reform, Mr. WELLS devotes himself to illustrating its necessity. To bring into sharp relief the present condition of the commerce of the country, he compares it with its condition from the Spring of 1868 to the Spring of 1861—a period when "wealth accumulated more rapidly and distributed itself more equitably, when the whole population was more actively and fully employed, and when the product *per capita* was greater" than during any other period of equal length in our history. He institutes a comparison between the years above mentioned and the years 1869 and 1870. In general he finds, what we presume few will be prepared to deny, "universal complaint among the laboring classes that the receipts from wages are entirely disproportionate to the expenses of living." Ships unemployed, large branches of manufacture abandoned, producers of staples "complaining that they are working to no profit," "imports increasing, and exports of domestic manufactures relatively decreasing, trade dull, collections difficult." Taking specific indications of national prosperity, Mr. WELLS finds that the people of the United States use less sugar and coffee, and a smaller number of boots and shoes and hats than before the war, and that of our exports for 1870, amounting to $506,000,000, only $94,000,000 represented the exported surplus of the mechanical and skilled industries of the country, such as the manufacture of metals, textiles, &c., the remainder being made up of breadstuffs, cotton, tobacco, bullion, &c. In the same year, of all that came into and went out of the country, eighty per cent. was carried in foreign vessels and vehicles. The balance of trade is so heavy against us that we are running into debt to other nations at the rate of one hundred million dollars per annum. In the shoe trade, with improved machinery, that represents an advance in the efficiency of labor equal to twenty-five per cent., the cost of production, instead of being reduced, is increased thirty per cent. He cites the statement of an iron-worker that instead of fifteen thousand men engaged in building or repairing marine machinery in 1860, there are only seven hundred now employed on miscellaneous production.

The evils which Mr. WELLS thus describes he attributes in the main to the amount of debt, the amount of taxation, the method in which it is distributed, and a vicious currency. The debt, however, he believes would not embarrass us were the burden of it properly adjusted. The effect of the currency he does not discuss in detail. The amount and method of taxation he examines minutely, and altogether condemns. He regards the imposition of taxation to the amount necessary to pay the national debt at the rate of one hundred millions of dollars a year as not only unnecessary, burdensome, and aggravating, but as inflicting a burden, in addition to the tax, of fully sixty per cent. of that amount on the people at large.

It would be worse than idle to deny that the evils Mr. WELLS points out do exist, or to deny that they have grown out of revenue legislation intended in time of war to produce the largest amount of revenue, and to protect, incidentally, American manufactures. While Congress, in framing this legislation, was undoubtedly made, in a number of instances, to serve the interests of specific manufactures to the detriment of the country, it is not necessary to assume that this was done designedly, or without a more praiseworthy aim. But it is now plain that its action was in many cases ill-advised. It is the duty of the Government gradually to remove those taxes which have an oppressive force. It is its duty to seek knowledge systematically by means of officials capable of efficiently procuring it, and to act on such knowledge discreetly, but definitely and promptly.

This being the case, Mr. WELLS will allow us to suggest to him that it is not impossible to defeat the ends of revenue reform by mistaken efforts to advance them. That work must be done in and by the Republican Party. All honorable means to induce or compel the Republican Party to perform it are to be employed as a matter of right and duty by those who believe the work to be essentially important. But if the Republican Party cannot be induced to undertake the work immediately, any effort to get it done by strengthening the Democracy in the approaching Presidential struggle will be useless for its own purpose, and fruitful of incalculable evil in promoting the sinister purposes of that fatally incapable and corrupt party. If the Democracy had the power at the next session of Congress, they would not make one adequate step toward revenue reform, and they would inevitably postpone indefinitely that period of confidence in the permanent settlement of the issues of the war which must precede any effective consideration of that reform. These suggestions are not out of place, considering the general spirit and the concluding threat of Mr. WELLS' article.

Another Wield in the Mud.

The FIELD family are determined to do all they can in return for the patronage which they obtain from the Ring. Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD is an indefatigable worker in the vineyard, and certainly he does not go without his reward. Mr. CYRUS FIELD potters about in a fussy way at the same task. Another brother, Mr. HENRY FIELD, happens to be the editor of a Presbyterian paper called the *Evangelist*—so we learn from a public announcement at the head of one of the columns—and of course the *Evangelist* is now brought out to do some of the dirty work. We hope the Presbyterians admire the arrangement under which one of their papers has been sold out to TWEED and his gang. Mr. HENRY FIELD, it appears, has had an interview with Judge HILTON, who holds several places of profit under the Ring. He finds that Judge HILTON has a very high opinion of all the members of the Ring. What else did Mr. FIELD expect. Will a Hilton foul its own nest? On the Judge's exceedingly impartial testimony Mr. FIELD asks the Presbyterians to acquit SWEENY and his friends of the charges brought against them. If HENRY FIELD will go to DAVID DUDLEY FIELD and make a few inquiries about evidence, he will find that an accused person is not acquitted because one of his confederates comes forward to testify to his good character. If he were so acquitted, every pickpocket could get off on the testimony of his "pal." Yet this is precisely the kind of judgment which Mr. HENRY FIELD seeks to snatch. A man largely interested in the rule of the Ring certifies that the members of the Ring are faithful public servants. Therefore we are at once to pronounce them innocent. Is Mr. HENRY FIELD alive to the absurdity of this style of argument? Why does he not explain the doctoring of the Controller's accounts? What defense can be made for the expenditure of $103,768,121 14 in the City during the last two years? Is it true or not that, as Mr. MANTON MARBLE has solemnly assured the public, SWEENY and TWEED have "swindled" the City out of large fortunes? Can Mr. FIELD disprove the exposure about the armories which we put forward on Saturday? Mr. FIELD should address himself to *facts*, but the FIELD family fight very shy of facts. The man who defends rascality for pay is not worthy of much respect—but the man who defends it for pay under the garb of religion is entitled to still less consideration; and to this imputation Mr. HENRY FIELD has exposed himself. If Mr. FIELD meant to give an honest account of the Ring, he would have studied its doings for himself, and not come forward with his mouth full of apologies prepared by one of the Ring's tools. Is it right or just to the people for the City authorities to make away with nearly one hundred and three millions of dollars in two years? The readers of the *Evangelist* ought to require of Mr. FIELD a plain answer to that question. The lies put into his mouth by Judge HILTON ought not to deceive a child of ten years old in any Presbyterian school.

MINOR TOPICS.

As usual in such cases, the verdict of the Newark Coroner's jury on the "accident" of Saturday is very unsatisfactory. They do, indeed, as they could not possibly help doing, ascribe the occurrence to the misplaced switch. But instead of censuring the Railway Company for a specific instance of neglect, they make a general charge against them of employing "young and inexperienced persons" in responsible offices. The question before them was not as to the general practice of the Company, but as to their liability in this special case, and even the youth and inexperience of this character, though not in any respect the main feature of their liability, is not charged unless by implication. The real guilt of the Company consists in having no obvious signal to prevent the fatal consequences of the neglect of any one man placed at so vital a point of their line. It now devolves upon the District-Attorney, not only to bring the case of the switchman before the Courts, but to get the Grand Jury to pronounce upon the guilt of the Company in making his offense assume the proportions it did. If the public be found to have no remedy against the Company, the sooner the law is amended to meet such a case the better.

We learn from an evening paper that the Viaduct Railroad is soon to open a magnificent office in Broadway, that there is to be a gilded sign, that the floor is to be laid with black walnut and ash, and that the public are expected to walk into this pretty place in great numbers and put down their money. We are inclined to think that the public will think twice before parting with their money, until they know something more about the plans of the road. At present the Directors know the route it is intended to take, and some of them may be trusted to use the knowledge to the very best advantage. They can buy up property at a cheap rate, and afterward sell it at a dear one. But the citizens generally cannot be expected to take so warm an interest in this delightful arrangement as the Directors themselves. Least of all can they be expected to subscribe their money in order that other people may use it for speculation in real estate.

A correspondent informs us that one of the "armories" contained in our list of Saturday, for which the City has paid twenty-five hundred dollars a year, for three years, and in which no soldier ever set his foot, consists of two small rooms at No. 71 University-place, which are used as a place of meeting for the "St. Patrick's Alliance," an organization designed to promote the political fortunes of "Boss" DICK CONNOLLY at a time when the "Math. Brennan Association" were pushing their favorite for the office of Controller. We have no doubt that most of the ten unoccupied "armories," for which the City pays in the aggregate $25,500 annual rent, are used in the same way, as places of rendezvous for Democratic societies and clubs, and, on the

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ore or elsewhere, as leaders allured the "naturalized" voters and repeaters.

In our Washington dispatches, will be found a catalogue of difficulties which the politicians have purposed to parade the Civil Service Commissioners. They contain matter of a variety of officials' opinions on the constitutionality of Civil Service Reform. We believe the objections on this score are much as any Congress intending to deal honestly with the matter would find no trouble in surmounting, and we suspect they seem by no means so important to the Commissioners themselves as to the gentlemen whose views of reform are largely influenced by the importance of the issue open to their own interests.

The *World*, which has been so hard pushed of late for some ground of attack on President GRANT that it had to copy a shameless advertisement from the *Sun*, alleging that a hundred and fifty-fourth cousin of the President was a partner of some one who held a Government office, has at last discovered a charge of a very serious nature. It seems that Gen. GRANT has been guilty of "discourtesy to the Pope," a crime that was duly announced to the American people in flaming head-lines in yesterday's *World*. The discourtesy consisted, according to the *World's* Italian correspondent, in the fact that Gen. GRANT did not, as far as the correspondent could learn, telegraph his congratulations to the Pope on his reaching the twenty-fifth anniversary of his reign. This is certainly an offense which the American people will find it difficult to overlook, much less to pardon; and we congratulate the Democratic Party on being able to enter the next Presidential campaign with one charge against the opposing candidate which they may possibly be able to substantiate.

We learn from the *Citizen & Round Table*, which is an excellent Democratic paper, and generally a warm supporter of the Tammany Ring, that "under the new system by which our City is ruled, by appointment instead of election, there is not much for the voters to do next Fall. The Mayor appoints the Controller, and the Controller appoints the Tax Commissioners, and the Tax Commissioners appoint the Assessors. So it goes from one to the other until the people are pretty much left out in the cold, and have little or nothing to say about it." This is what we have often pointed out, but the Ring journals as a rule try to disguise the fact. It is for truth-telling the *Citizen* confirms our remarks, and we hope our contemporary will persevere in its good course.

Several Democratic papers have given circulation to a story that Hon. HOLMAN H. TWOMBLY, who was elected to the Assembly from the Seventh District of this City, and defrauded out of his seat by the Tammany Ring," had become disgusted with New-York politics, and had taken up his residence in the oil regions of Pennsylvania. However "disgusted" Mr. TWOMBLY has reason to be with New-York politics, he has not left, and has no intention of leaving this City, where he has been for years, and still is, engaged in legitimate business. He is not a politician, and never sought a nomination for office, but the people of the Seventh District, who were cheated out of their representative in the last Legislature, by one of the most infamous frauds that ever disgraced a party, are unanimously in favor of the renomination of Mr. TWOMBLY at the next election, and if he is nominated he will be elected—even if he be counted out again as he was before.

There is something almost incredible in the account of the brutality of the murder of his boy by the man MERA, who was lynched in Illinois last week. Nothing in the record of canaille, passionate cruelty, the cruelty of an angry and ferocious temper, exceeds it. The man whipped his ten-year-old son to death in the presence of his wife, who the day before had borne to him another child, and into whose sick room the boy had fled, blind with blood and dying. Such incidents in the midst of a pastoral community in a State like Illinois, startle us with the revelation of a savagery that civilization represses, but cannot wholly eradicate.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR TO-NIGHT.

Mr. BOUCICAULT'S newest drama will be acted at Wallack's this evening. "Elfie" will be capitally acted and illustrated, and if at all meritorious, will, without doubt, be the event of the Summer season. At the Fifth-avenue Theatre to-night, the fresh bill, consisting of the new comedy called "An Angel," and of the extravaganza "The Savage and the Maiden," will be interpreted, the entertainment being given for the benefit of Mr. W. DAVIDGE. At Niblo's the Bonzer Family of Bell Ringers will this evening begin their performances. Elsewhere last week's representations are to be repeated.

Musical.

M. JULLIEN'S BENEFIT.

The benefit-concert of M. JULLIEN attracted to Terrace Garden, on Saturday night, an exceedingly large audience. The programme was one of unusual liberality and was capitally interpreted by M. JULLIEN'S orchestra and by Mr. HEINE, the solo violinist, by Miss ADA HEINE, pianist and by Miss ROSA HERZEL, Miss LISSNER, Mr. HARRELMANN and Mr. HALL, vocalists. Before the night closed, a very beautiful silver cup was presented to M. JULLIEN by his friends and admirers.

Y. M. C. A. RECEPTION.

The Young Men's Christian Association will hold a reception at Association Hall this evening. Readings by Miss H. L. POTTER, music, and an exhibition of pictures will be enjoyed by the attendance.

PERSONAL.

Miss CHRISTINE NILSSON, though she has exchanged her City abode for a country resort, and does not intend returning to New-York until the Fall sets in, is none the less diligently working in anticipation of the opera season then to begin. Her labors are prosecuted with the co-operation of the eminent maestro Signor CARLO BOSONI. Miss NILSSON remains this week at Windsor, in Vermont. She afterward goes to the Catskills and thence to New-York.

President Grant on a New-Jersey Railroad—A Falsehood Exposed.

A statement appeared in the editorial columns of a New-York paper yesterday morning to the effect that President GRANT had on Tuesday last attempted to pass over the New-Jersey Railroad without paying his fare, and had been compelled to pay upon threat of expulsion by the conductor. The conductor is represented as having said that last year a conductor who passed the President was discharged by the railroad officials. This statement is entirely without foundation in fact and the impression which it is intended to produce by the exact opposite of the truth. President GRANT was not on the road on Tuesday, and if he had been a passenger the conductor would have obeyed their explicit instructions and passed him free. The New-Jersey Railroad Company have invariably, since President JACKSON'S time, tendered a free pass to the Presidents of the United States and the Governor of New-Jersey. Whether President GRANT has ever used his pass is not known, but it is certain that no conductor has ever been discharged for giving him free passage. The President of the Company pronounces the report and utter fabrication.

THE CHURCHES.

Services in Some of the Sanctuaries Yesterday.

Many of Them Closed for the Season—The Pastors at Resorts—Various Views on Divers Topics.

PASTORAL VACATIONS.

Clergymen of the Principal Churches in the City—Where and Where the Clergymen Will Go.

There is an old saying, which doubtless originated some centuries ago, when the clergy were the guardians rather than the guides of the religious world, that the priest's holiday is the devil's work time; and like most adages which have a traditional reputation, it must have embodied in its day a certain crude but forcible truth. When both the moral and spiritual welfare of the congregation was centered in the minister, and it was necessary to consult him before venturing on any new line of action, the very precedence thus created made it necessary for him to be always at the post of duty, and a relinquishment of it, however temporary, was virtually a surrender of his charge to the power of the arch enemy. At the present day the question presents itself in an entirely different aspect; the devout Christians, at least among the Protestant denominations, are, in a measure, free from the dicta of Church authority, so that the absence of the Minister from his parochial duties for a month or two every year may be viewed in the light of a little wholesome discipline in self-dependency. But apart from this, it may be urged that the custom of eternal vacations being of late origin, is due to the fact that it is only within the last few decades that the salaries paid to ministers in this country have been sufficient to enable them to seek a few weeks of quiet retirement. In this latter respect the change has been radical: a minister is now valued and paid for what he is worth, in accordance with business as well as biblical precepts, and is not expected to be wholly freed from the wants and necessities of the rest of the human race. When, therefore, the hot weather comes on, and the wearied man who has been active in the multifarious capacity of friend, pastor and counselor, sighs for the green pastures and still waters, where he may obtain the refreshment necessary for another year of toil, it is thought neither strange nor impious; and those members of the congregation who have not already left for the country pass a few Sundays in quiet home reading and reflection, or else fan away the time at some other place of worship. No one thinks of denying the necessity of the pastoral vacation, for, when it is over, the gain in mental and physical power is shared by every member of the congregation, each one perceiving the sharp saline strength breathed in at the sea-shore, or the grand inspirations received among the mountains.

This year the exodus of wealthy people to the country is more general than ever before, and consequently many of the churches which have hitherto been in the great round of busy life have thought it best to close for the season instead of allowing their minister to engage in the disparaging task of preaching to empty pews. Among the Episcopalian churches from which accounts have been received the most prominent is Trinity. It is needless to say that this church will not be closed during the Summer, but will remain open as usual, the services being conducted by the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Eaton, of Long Branch, and his place will be filled while absent by Rev. James R. Goodwin, who for 20 years as his assistant. In the other arrangements the services will be conducted by the "readers" while the rabble are away.

THE FALL OF PARIS.

Discourse by Rev. C. C. Lorimer, D. D., at the Pilgrim Baptist Church.

The Pilgrim Baptist Church at Thirty-third-street, near Eighth-avenue, was crowded to its utmost extent last evening by a respectable congregation, who listened with much attention to an eloquent discourse by Rev. C. C. Lorimer, on "The Fall of Paris." Men were busy today, said the reverend gentleman, examining the causes that led to the catastrophe, which led to the fall of Paris, a city which was the glory of Europe; a city which was called the eye of Europe, as Corinth was called the ear of Greece, a city whose triumphs in science and architecture excelled every modern city in the world. Why, asked the speaker, has God brought calamity to that great city? The people of New-York were more affected by those causes than any other city, as they were receiving from Europe people who were European in their nature. They will feel them in New-York yet, it was only a question of time. He felt for France, as she sent one of her brightest and noblest sons to help them to win their independence. In alluding to the catastrophe of Paris he did not mean the march of the Germans into it, but to the bloodshed and carnage which followed after the Germans had left. There was little cause for waging war against Germany, but Napoleon was not to blame. The voice of the nation called for it, and after the capture of Sedan the mob invaded the Chamber of the Assembly and denounced everything like concession, and it was the mob spirit which terminated in the Commune. The first cause of the calamity was a lack of moral, manly character, a manly, honest, stubborn character, and a want of a spirit of recklessness. The reverend gentleman alluded to the corruption of the Courts of Louis XIV. and Louis XV., and said that matters did not improve materially under recent governments. He denounced the late Emperor for being unfaithful to the Republic and false to his vows, and as an enemy to all republican institutions. The result of misgovernment in France was that when the crisis came the people were unequal to the conflict. The second cause of the calamity was the irreligion of Paris, which was the prolific source of infidelity. The Parisians were not to blame for their impunity, as their training led them to it. The reverend gentleman next alluded to the massacre of St. Bartholomew and the revocation of the edict of Nantes, two events, he said, sufficient to make a thousand generations infidels. The Church proved recreant to her trust, and when the first Emperor restored it he re-erected the power which has retarded the progress of civilization. That was the Church which their local politicians would endow, and the Church at the members of which threaten to obstruct a peaceful parade about to come off in their City. In alluding to the Commune, the speaker said it was simply a reaction from tyranny; the lower orders were uneducated. He would not stop to argue whether the blame rested with the Jesuits or not, but he would never rest in order to put the education of the masses in the hands of any Church. It was the duty of the State to educate the people. The Commune had a germ of truth in their principles, but those principles shrank at the Church, at the family, and at law and order in every shape. He regarded the acts of the Commune as the frantic efforts of men who felt that they ought to be free. The reverend gentleman dwelt on the importance of religion, and hoped for such a change in Paris as would bring the people on their knees praying to God for mercy. When the Americans become an irreligious people, Paris will be repeated in New-York and Boston. The working men were beginning to understand that war must cease, and when they unite to prevent it war will cease. The working men will not be at the beck of Kings or Governments much longer. There were evidences of a coming storm, and it was time that the labor question should be amicably settled. In conclusion, the reverend gentleman called on his congregation to make an effort to found a church in Paris, which would encourage others to do the same.

RECLAIMING THE LOST.

The Water-Street Woman's Home—A Sketch of Rev. W. H. Boole's Work in the Slums of the City.

Among the many institutions in this City having for their object the reformation of the erring, probably not one has done its work more faithfully and thoroughly, and with less ostentation and at less expense, considering the results, than has the Water-street Woman's Home, under the direction of Rev. William H. Boole, of the Beekman Hill M. E. Church. Entering upon the work two years and six months ago, that gentleman has, without the assistance of boards of trustees or any patronizing organization, and almost solely by his individual efforts, aided only by the charitably disposed, who have provided funds for the support of the institution, converted Kit Burn's den in Water-street into a temple for the worship of God, and where once was the rat-pit which was wont to resound with the yelpings of dogs and the shrieks of their victims, songs of praise and invocations to God ascend nightly. Some twenty months ago, when the excitement growing out of the conversion of John Allen's den into a mission had somewhat subsided, Mr. Boole determined upon establishing a home for the fallen women of Water-street. He sought a location in the immediate vicinity of the dance-houses, for his theory was that to save these women he must have a place near their haunts of vice, where those who were so disposed could take refuge and where they could be gradually lifted out of the slums, and made to work their way into respectable and honest life. He secured a lease of Burn's place from his wife, who was anxious to get Kit out of the business, and at once proceeded to purify the den, and put it in condition for his purposes. This was accomplished after some labor, and the house was opened. Services were held on Sunday and prayer-meetings on Tuesday and Thursday evenings of each week, and the work of bringing in the outcasts commenced. Dormitories were fitted up in the upper story; the third floor was arranged for a sewing-room; the parlor, which was once the home of Kit's Newfoundland dog and other canines, was prepared for the accommodation of the matron; the rat-pit was floored over, and converted into a kitchen, while the bar-room was turned into a chapel. Without missionary visitation the women of the street came in response from motives of curiosity and others with a desire to reform—and soon quite a little family was gathered. The inmates were under no restraint; they were taught that this was a home which they were free to enter, and as free to leave; were well clothed, fed and lodged, and all they earned by sewing was their own property; they had free access to the provisions, and cooked their own food—in brief, they were regarded as members of a common family, and every effort was made to convince them that they were at home. No haste was made to get them situations, but by appeals to their better nature attempts were made to convert them, and in many instances with astonishing success. After Mr. Boole had become satisfied that their reformation was thorough, he procured them situations in Christian families; some were sent to Dr. Collins' Home for Consumptives in Boston, where four now are; some died, and about fourteen are now inmates of the Water-street Home. Not only have women left the slums of that vicinity and taken refuge here, but girls have come from dens of infamy in other parts of the City. One case was that of a beautiful girl of eighteen, who had been enticed from her New-Jersey home to join a troupe of minstrels. She fell, but repenting, came to the Water-street Home, where she was retained for a while, and then sent to her parents. Many instances of permanent reformation are on record, and Mr. Boole has reason to be well satisfied with the success which has attended his efforts. Notwithstanding the low character of the surroundings, Mr. Boole's labors have never been interrupted by disturbances. Ladies pass through the slums in the evening on their way to or from the Home, and are not insulted, and even Kit Burn, in his lifetime, not only respected, but defended the institution. Mr. Boole refers to many instances where men, as well as women, have been converted by attendance on the services at the Home and at the daily noon prayer-meetings. Having gone thus far in this good and noble work, Mr. Boole is anxious to go one step further and procure a country home to which women can be sent for the purpose of continuing the work of reformation begun at this institution. It will need but a little money, and he is confident that that will be obtained as soon as the Christian public comprehend and appreciate his object. The best course for those to pursue who would form an accurate idea of the results of these labors of Mr. Boole, is to visit the Home, which they can do at any time, and they will be welcomed and depart pleased with their visit. The institution is situated in Water-street, near Dover. The missionary in charge is Mr. H. M. Little; the matron Mrs. Little, and the assistant is Miss Jennie Bailey, formerly of Dr. Collins' Consumptives' Home, in Boston.

PAPAL AUTHORITY.

Discourse by Rev. William Warrish at the Church of St. Alphonsus.

A lecture was delivered last evening in the new church of St. Alphonsus, in South Fifth-avenue, by Rev. William Warrish, C. S. S. R., for its benefit; subject: the "Great Schism in the West in the Fourteenth Century." The lecturer commenced by adverting to the early history of the Church, and alluded to the secession of the Popes to Armenia because they were not allowed to reside in Rome. He then passed to the subject of the separation of the temporal from the spiritual influence of the See of Rome. If the Church were separated from the State it would not be consistent with the normal condition of man; man was naturally under supernatural control. When the Popes put themselves under the protection of the French King they did not gain much. Man having an immortal soul, his spiritual condition could not be taken part of by powers of the world; they would sometimes sell a luncheon for which they were not destined. The Church should be independent in regard to spiritual matters, in bodily matters power in the world. The lecturer next alluded to the great struggle for the Papacy between Gregory XII., Alexander V., and John XXIII., and the final election of Martin V. It was quite competent for Popes to resign for the peace of the Church, as Gregory XII. did. It was by the Council of Constance that John Huss was condemned as a heretic, and for being a heretic he was burned by the State authorities, who were responsible for his death, and he repeated his heresies at the stake. There was some hatred and political influence in regard to the Reformation, and the people were incited to a fear of the power of the Pope; this feeling was a great weapon in the hands of the reformers. At the time of the so-called Reformation the Ministers of the Church lay asleep in broad day-light and their deep slumber required a great rousing. The doctrine of the Reformation was the doctrine of the flesh. The Pope was the ascendency of the Spirit

DEATH ON THE RAIL.

Terrible Collision on a New-Jersey Railroad.—A Mistake to Switch the Cars at the Dismal Season on the Crossings.—The Dead and the Wounded.—Statements of Passengers.—Another Shower of Engineers.—The Switchman Runs Away.

From Yesterday's Times.

A "switch" was "misplaced" yesterday morning on the New-York and Newark Railway, and another terrible accident occurred to make an additional blot on the dark history of American railroads. Four faithful men were killed in the discharge of duty, and eleven other persons were more or less dangerously wounded.

At 6¼ o'clock on Saturday, the 7¾ train from New-York, drawn by the locomotive Aurora, and the 8:05 train from Newark, drawn by the engine Plainfield, were approaching the Passaic Bridge, which is about two miles this side of the Newark Depot, from opposite directions, the Aurora on the north track going west, and the Plainfield on the south one going east. Both trains were exactly on time, and both were moving with great velocity. About a quarter of a mile west of the river lies a pretty little piece of woods through which the railroad runs, crossing a wide marsh on this side of the grove, and entering the outskirts of Newark immediately on the other side. In this copse an extra track has been laid, diagonally across the regular tracks, for the use of a dirt-train, and this additional track of course makes a switch necessary. Just as FRANK KERMAN, the engineer of the Plainfield sighted through the trees the Aurora's train thundering toward him, at the rate of thirty miles an hour, yesterday, he also got a glimpse of the switch signal, and his blood ran cold as he saw that the switch had been left open, and that in one minute his train would be thrown into the same track with the approaching one. He whistled down brakes three times violently, and attempted to slow up, but only a hundred yards intervened—the New-York train came thundering on unconscious of danger—and before the speed was perceptibly reduced the Plainfield caught the wide switch and was thrown off on to the ties, pitching into the Aurora almost simultaneously, striking her on the quarter.

THE STORY OF AN EYE-WITNESS.

In the marshy field on the side of the track just on the very edge of the wood, not forty feet from the track, THEODORE WILSON and GEORGE JAZORS were mowing, and the terrible scene was enacted almost over their heads, they being, with two exceptions, the only eye-witnesses of it. WILSON says: "I was mowing with my back turned when I heard the Plainfield whistle furiously, and turning saw her train approaching the switch at high speed, the Aurora being then distant about a hundred yards, toward the river. I suddenly saw pieces of wood fly out of the tender of the Plainfield, and then the engine itself began bouncing over the sleepers. The motions of the train were like three jumps, the whistle screeching furiously all the while, and the jolting on the sleepers making such a noise that it was heard at my father's farm-house, half a mile off. I hardly had time to realise the danger before crash! the two came together with a sound like thunder, both boilers bursting simultaneously. The engines seemed to stand on their hinder wheels, and plow into each other, twenty feet up in the air. The smoke and steam rushing out almost obscured the view, but the Aurora could be seen to balance in the air a second and then come crushing into the dust, the tender shooting over from behind and falling on top of her with a fearful smash, shaking the house at a half mile's distance. Two of the cars attached to her "telescoped," at once and caught fire. The Plainfield stood almost erect in the air, and her tender and heavily-loaded passenger-cars came smashing up against her, as if they would tear themselves to pieces; sides, doors and roofs seemed to fly into a million pieces."

This seems to be an exact description of the scene. If the engines had struck full in front the effect would have been very different, but they struck quartering, and, to use the language of the bridge-keeper, who saw the end view, "the engines merely seemed to touch and then to fly apart, one on one side and one the other." The account of the only other witness of the scene, who saw the affair from a great distance, corroborated this statement. He said the clang sounded in his ears, two miles away, like the hammering of a rail.

THE DEAD AND WOUNDED.

WILSON rushed to the aid of the victims through mud and water, and the first persons whom he saw issue from the cars were two men who crawled out of the window and ran for Newark as if they thought the world was coming to an end." Then more people began to come out of doors, windows and holes in the top of cars, and efforts were began for finding the dead and wounded. Under the blazing Aurora could be seen a portion of the body of GEORGE HILL, fireman of the Aurora, almost entirely buried under a vast weight of iron ruins. For him nothing could then be done. The body of JOHN ROCKFELLOW, fireman of the Aurora, also devoid of life, was extricated from her ruins. On the other train only one man was killed outright, DANIEL WHITE, the brakeman, who stood between the two cars at "telescoping" saw the Plainfield's train striving to stop her and jammed between them. On the Aurora's train WM. RUSSELL and JOHN B. HOFFMAN, brakemen, were slightly injured, they being the only persons in either of the two front cars. On the other train FRANK KERMAN, the brave engineer, was found to be terribly scalded, and his leg was torn off at the knee. He lived until 9 11 o'clock. SAMUEL S. TAYLOR, who is employed in the depot to care for the engines, was on the locomotive as a passenger. He jumped off a moment before it struck, but was terribly scalded externally by the bursting of the boiler, and inhaled a terrible scalding amount of steam. He died at a late hour this morning in great agony. GEO. BANES, the regular fireman of the Plainfield, was terribly scalded and much lacerated. None of the others were dangerously wounded, some of them received very painful cuts and bruises. They are Mr. Gearity, Stephen Young, George Terhune, John P. Smith, David Anderson, Stephen A. Dickenson, Frank Adams, R. Fairbanks, Daniel Letter, A. C. Van Fleet, C. W. Juhnke and R. Burke.

By the time the unfortunate sufferers had all been removed from the ruins, the two front cars of the Aurora's train were a mass of flames; the fire alarm had been sounded, and the Newark Fire Department, and a force of men from the railroad depot were on their way to the scene of disaster. During this interval tremendous excitement reigned among the passengers.

A PASSENGER'S STORY.

Mr. C. S. PLUMMER, who was a passenger upon the Plainfield's train from Newark, gives his impression of the accident at this time as follows: "I was sitting in the rear car, and soon after leaving Newark was surprised to hear the whistle for down brakes repeated three times. I then felt a sudden jarring, bump! bump! bump! as we left the rails and jostled on the sleepers. Then in a second came the final shock, throwing every one out of their seats, one man flying several feet through the air, while others were thrown upon the floor and all over the seats. The passengers speedily made their escape from the debris by windows and doors. After leaving the car I saw the brakeman DAN WHITE jammed between the two cars which had telescoped. Then I proceeded to the other train and found one of the forward cars. I made a careful search, but found that no one was seriously injured in that train. The passengers then came into the cars, and threw out the seats and all movable matters. I then examined the switch, and found it turned off, that is, opened and turned the opposite way from what it should have been to be right. It was that which had caused the Plainfield to take a diagonal direction across the track."

THE BRAKEMAN'S VERSION.

WILLIAM HOFFMAN, the brakeman on the Aurora train, gives the following account of his sensations: "I was sitting by the door looking at the paper when the collision came. I saw [illegible] I then felt a clap of [illegible] I was thrown [illegible] on our train, owing to a [illegible] instance. As we never carry enough persons [illegible] I then [illegible] and myself were in the front car; no one was in the second, and the passengers were all in the third and fourth ones. It was the two front cars [illegible] passengers, after recovering from [illegible] proceeded with their solemn work [illegible] The dead bodies were collected [illegible] Smith & Co. free, and the severely wounded were conveyed to houses in the vicinity. Mr. O'Connor, the enterprising undertaker, [illegible] with his hearse immediately upon hearing [illegible] and conveyed the bodies [illegible] well-lighted vault in [illegible] which he has fitted up as a private [illegible] Morgue. There they were decently cared for [illegible] and [illegible] the inspection of their friends. Meantime [illegible] hour of hard work the fire had been [illegible] and the body of HALL having been rescued [illegible] the Aurora, was set up to take its place [illegible] The dremes [illegible] to the City and the [illegible] railroad men proceeded to clear the track of the ruins.

The TIMES reporter found the bodies decently laid out in the depot, and the scene presented a dense and most excited crowd about the room. There they lay side by side, under the skylight, a sight never to be forgotten. Poor HILL lay on the right, scarred almost beyond recognition, but his right side was fearfully scalded, while his left one, on which he had evidently fallen, under the impact of the crash, was entirely burned at all the right leg was similarly burned away, and the right arm and side of the face, while the scalp was all gone, laying the scull bare. The skin was scalded from all parts of the body. A sickening smell of charred flesh filled the vault. HILL was a son of the oldest conductor on the New-Jersey Central Road, and an excellent young man. He leaves a wife only nineteen years of age, and a little son.

A HUMANE HERO.

KERMAN lay next. He had died principally from the scalds, though he was also much cut about the legs and bruised internally. He had lived till 10¾ o'clock. Dr. CUTTING, of Newark, gave him every attention, and had taken great efforts to save his life, but KERMAN himself had been almost without hope. He was a very fine young fellow. He is universally known in Newark as "Frank," and all speak a good word for him, including the railroad officials, who considered him one of the best engineers on the road. He seems to have sensed the heavy pull. "I felt sure," he said to a friend, "that I could save myself by jumping into the ditch, but I hoped to save my engine and train, and hung on."

While KERMAN was lying on his stretcher in the Newark depot, waiting to go to the hospital, a brakeman who was slightly hurt came in. KERMAN spoke to him at once asking, "How is Hill?" The man hesitated and said "I shall I tell you? Can you bear it, FRANK?" "Yes," said KERMAN, "I can bear anything." "Well," said the brakeman, "HILL is dead, so is DANNY." (DANNY means WHITE the brakeman.) KERMAN took the news calmly, but said soon afterward he did not expect to live. But he had done all he could to stop the train, and he felt satisfied. Next to KERMAN lay RACKAFELLOW, the fireman of the Aurora, cut about the head and bearing evidence of internal bruises. He is reported between the lungs, extensive, and tended. The last of all was DANNY WHITE, who had been absolutely smashed, and whose brains had been crushed out between the telescoping cars. In the afternoon the bodies were viewed by Coroner CHLIS, who had impanelled the following jury: James Standerwick, (foreman,) Ephraim Ham, George Hankinson, Wm. Hall, Wm. Nugent, Peter Nugent, Burnet Durling, Benjamin F. Heaton, John P. Osborn and John Russell.

THE GUILTY BRAKEMAN.

WILLIAM THOMPSON, the man upon whose head all this blood lies, bears the reputation of a faithful, steady man. He has been in the employ of the Company nine years, and was put at this switch because it was known to be an important point. Immediately after the catastrophe THOMPSON disappeared but was subsequently arrested. It was averred at the office that the whole responsibility rested on THOMPSON, and it is said, on the best authority, that THOMPSON himself went to an employe of the road just after the accident, and said "I'm to blame for all this. What shall I do?"

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

During the past week, ending with Saturday, July 8, business has been dull, and but few transactions of any importance have been effected. The only public sales of City real estate consummated were made at the Exchange Thursday and Friday, July 6 and 7, respectively, JOSEPH MCGUIRE on the first-named day disposing of a leasehold property on Twenty-second-street, near Tenth-avenue, for $7,200, while on Friday, MULLER, WILKINS & Co. sold a five-story brick house and lot on the north side of the same street, 450 feet west of Fourth-avenue, for $60,500. This last sale was erroneously reported on Saturday, the price realized being quoted at $50,500, whereas the mortgage sum of $40,000 should have been included in the purchase money. The total value of City property sold for the week, as above noted, is therefore only $67,750 as against the sum of $656,125 for the week ending Saturday, July 1.

In the matter of suburban auctions, also, but little has been accomplished, the only sales reported for the week having been the following: At Jersey City, Monday, July 3, twenty-three lots sold for $94,000, by LEWIS E. WOOD, and at Alturas, Rockland County, Tuesday, July 4, fifty-five lots, sold by S. DUREE & CO., for $9,500. Total value of country property disposed of for the week, $43,500. Corresponding figures for previous week, including the result of two sales, one at New-Rochelle and the other at Jersey City, not reported until Monday last, $221,500. The reason for the general inactivity of the market is mainly owing to the season of the year, as always, except in country auctions, sales run light in July and August, but added to this, the Fourth of July occurring in the middle of the week seriously interrupted business, and hence the lack of interest. In regard to real estate, particularly in City property, the season may be said to be closed, as no sales of importance, except under Court orders, will be held until September, when, if we may rely upon the judgment of those conversant with such matters, the market will be a decidedly active one. The transactions recently privately effected all indicate this result, which, if successful, will create a good business, while, on the other hand, if the real estate now firmly held should from any cause be forced to a sale, the Fall season will, to the auctioneers at any rate, prove profitable.)

THE WEEK'S BUSINESS.

For the present week, the sales to take place are as follows: Today, at the Exchange, at public auction, in partition, JAMES M. MILLER will dispose of the premises known as No. 406 West Twenty-sixth-street, south side, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, embracing a four-story brick house, 23.4 by 48, with lot, in size 23.4 by 98.9. To-morrow, (Tuesday,) July 11, the same auctioneer will also sell, at the Exchange, under a decree of Court ordered in foreclosure, Messrs. N. JARVIS, JR., and D. P. INGRAHAM, as respectively, referees, City property as follows: One lot 20 by 80 located on the south-east corner of Church and Lispenard streets, and a house and lot, the latter 24 by 96, situate on the north side of Madison-street, 120 feet east of Rammel-street. The above are the only sales of New-York real estate thus far proposed for the week.

Probably the most important auction now advertised, and the one attracting the greater show of public attention, is that to be held at Flushing to-morrow by JOHNSON & MILLER, at which 500 choice lots will be offered, all eligibly located, and together forming one of the most desirable pieces of property that has been sold at auction during the present season. The lots to be disposed of are within the village limits; they are situated on streets already graded, and are, in other ways so improved that for building purposes they can be immediately used. To those who are familiar with the advantages connected with a country residence at Flushing, nothing need be said, but if there are others who are in ignorance and desire a suburban home, to them we can only say attend the sale to-morrow and judge for yourselves if a really better investment can be made than to purchase one of the lots offered. Sale on the ground at 2 P. M. Excursion train for auction via Jamaica-slip and Thirty-fourth-street ferries at 12 o'clock, for which tickets can be obtained of the auctioneers, No. 25 Nassau-street.

On Wednesday, July 12, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 399 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, J. COLE, by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, under the direction of PHILIP S. CROOKE, Esq., refree, will dispose of the following valuable Brooklyn realty: 17 lots on Marcy-avenue, corner of Halsey and Macon streets; 16 lots on Macon-street, near Marcy-avenue, and some 22 lots on Halsey-street, also near Marcy-avenue. Terms of sale liberal.

In addition to sales on Wednesday, A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER will offer at Plainfield, N. J., on the premises, at 2 P. M., a desirable brick cottage, with two lots of land. House in size, 22x40; lots, together, 50x130. On the same day, EDWARD A. LAWRENCE, at an adjourned legal sale, will dispose of 1,000 lots located in the village of Hinsdale, Long Island, belonging to the estate of DANIEL HIGGINS, deceased, and known as the "Higgins Nurseries." Sale on the ground at noon. For the remaining days of the week, no sales are as yet projected.

PRIVATE SALES.

HARDE & VAN DOREN, real estate brokers, No. 610 Sixth-avenue, report having recently disposed of the following property at private sale: Four-story brown-stone house and lot, with stable in the rear, located on the south-east corner of Fifth-avenue and Thirty-ninth-street, sold for $145,000 cash; also, four-story brick house and lot, No. 220 West Thirty-sixth-street, house 20 by 98, lot 20 by 98.9, sold for $12,500.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A BARGAIN IN BRACHET NOW.

For sale, near 81st-st., in 24-hr., three-story brick [illegible] 20x50x10, in good order, with improvements; [illegible] $16,000. WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 10th-st.

FOR SALE, ON 57TH-AV., NEAR 3D-ST.—The property lately occupied by the Spanish Consul, No. 367, 40 feet front, 4 stories high; the buildings have a rear entrance, and are suitable for a private boarding-house or [illegible] [illegible] rooms. Apply to HOWARD POTTER, 28a Pine-st.

BROADWAY PROPERTY FOR SALE—Below 42d-st., fronting Bryant Park, a desirable plot, [illegible] with ordinary improvements. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NINE BEAUTIful cottages, houses and lots, pleasantly located on Avenue A, at Bayonne, Hudson County, N. J., one of the most delightful locations in the country near the station, and only twenty minutes from the City, by Central Railroad of New-Jersey; possession immediately. For terms apply to A. D. MELLICK, No. 19 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL AND VERY desirable country residence, pleasantly situated on the Old Post-road, 2 miles from the City Hall, Jamaica, containing seven lovely rooms, with all modern conveniences, large garden in front, containing choice fruit, grapery, &c., and extensive yards, with stable, carriage-house and poultry-house, fencing a beautiful lawn and water-lot, 100 feet front on the road, and running back 200 feet, with a never-failing spring of [illegible] water. The place is in perfect order, and is offered at a bargain. Title clear. Terms easy. Apply to the owner, on the premises, or address, for full particulars, P. O. Box No. 1,203, Jamaica, L. I.

A BARGAIN.—SUBURBAN COTTAGE FOR sale or rent, 10 minutes from Brooklyn Ferry. It will REOPEN on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871. Address as above.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Location healthy; scenery unequaled; building convenient; teachers highly educated; corps of instructors strong; system of order unsurpassed. A wide-awake, progressive school for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point, or the Naval Academy. Address OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

FORT EDWARD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE prepares for College, for Business, for Teaching, or for Life. Superb brick buildings; $6 per week for board, fuel and washing. Fall term, Aug. 31. For 17 years the best sustained boarding seminary for ladies and gentlemen in the State. Address, for catalogues, Rev. JOS. E. KING, D. D., Fort Edward, N. Y.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 25, by her successors, Mme. de Silva and Mrs. Alex. Bradford. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. I. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y., (Putnam County,) 56 miles from City. Address Rev. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass., long and widely known for superior facilities and rare beauty and salubrity of location. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Boarding-school for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

BEFORE DECIDING ON A BOARDING-School, send for catalogue of Pennington Seminary. It may pay you well to do so. Address THOS. HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

GOTHIC HALL.—YOUNG LADIES' School, Stamford, Conn. The Fall term commences Sept. 20. For circulars apply to principals, Misses ALLEN & CHASE.

TEACHERS.

TO TEACHERS.—TWO WELL QUALIFIED male teachers (one as principal) are wanted in a boys and girls' school of high grade, near the City; also four female teachers to take charge of the elementary, preparatory, intermediate and girls' grammar departments; to commence in September. Address TEACHER, Box No. 123 Times Office, stating qualifications and salary expected.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1871.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers, under the firm-name of

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,

expires this day by its own limitation, and is dissolved.

Either partner will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

The business heretofore conducted by us will be continued by

Messrs. DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., who will also act as attorneys for Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., of London.

CHARLES H. DABNEY,
J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
JAMES J. GOODWIN,
GEORGE H. MORGAN.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA, July 1, 1871.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a general foreign and domestic banking business, in New-York and Philadelphia, under the firm-names of

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

J. A. DREXEL, } Residing in
A. J. DREXEL, } Philadelphia.
J. H. WRIGHT, }
J. PIERPONT MORGAN, } Residing in
JOS. W. DREXEL, } New-York.
J. M. ROBINSON, }

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a general banking business, under the firm-name of

DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
No. 3 Rue Scribe,
DREXEL & CO.,
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.
JOHN H. HARJES,
EUGENE WENTHROP.

No. 64 Pine-st.,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1871.

WE HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED with us
MR. GEORGE HALE MORGAN.
The business will be continued under the firm of HEINEMANN, PAYSON & MORGAN.
HEINEMANN & PAYSON.

S. E. MUSGRAVE RETIRES THIS DAY from the firm of MUSGRAVE & CO.

S. E. MUSGRAVE,
A. R. MUSGRAVE,
J. G. MUSGRAVE.

JULY 1, 1871.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between the undersigned and HENRY M. SMITH and in the name of G. W. SMITH & CO. is this day dissolved. GEORGE W. SMITH.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1871.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR NAVAL MATERIAL.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 17, 1871.

Sealed proposals for naval material for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, will be received at this Bureau until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 14th July next, at which time the proposals will be opened.

The proposals must be addressed to the "Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, Navy Department, Washington," and must be indorsed "Proposals for Materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from ordinary business letters.

To prevent all confusion, it is desirable that the opening of the bids, parcel bidding for supplies at navy yards will (unless their bids in separate envelopes, each indorsed with the name of the yard for which the bid is made).

Printed schedules for such classes as parties deal in and intend to bid for, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposal, of guarantee, and of certificate of inspection, with prescribed forms of offer, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the Commandants of the respective Navy-yards, and those of all the yards on application to the Bureau.

The Commandant of each Navy-yard, and the Purchasing Pay-master for each Station, will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

The proposals must be for the whole of a class, and all applications for information, or for the examination of samples, must be made to the Commandants of the respective yards.

The proposal must be accompanied by a certificate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides, that he has a license to deal in the articles for which he proposes; *and by direction of the Department, bids or offers will be received only from parties who are bona fide dealers in, or manufacturers of, the articles they offer to furnish.* The guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving to itself the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which is may deem exorbitant.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department.

As additional security twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed and satisfactorily performed, when the whole, or such part of said twenty per cent. as may not have been forfeited in any case by the commandants of the respective yards, will be paid by the Pay-master of the station designated in the contract, or, if none is specified, by the Pay-master of the station nearest to the yard where the goods are delivered, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:

No. 1, Flax Canvas, &c.	No. 12, Leather.
No. 2, Cotton Canvas, &c.	No. 13, Soap and Tallow.
No. 3, Cotton Hammock.	No. 14, Spun Yarns for rope.
No. 4, Iron and Steel.	No. 15, Brushes.
No. 5, Galley Iron.	No. 16, Ship Chandlery.
No. 6, Sheet Iron.	No. 17, Tar and Tar Oil.
No. 7, Hardware.	No. 18, Stationery.
No. 8, Cooking Utensils.	No. 19, Drug Goods.
No. 10, Tools.	No. 20, Firewood.
No. 11, Tin and Zinc.	No. 22, Sand.
	No. 23, Paints and Oils.

The following are the classes, by the numbers, required at the respective navy-yards:

BOSTON.
Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 12, 14, 17, 19, 23.
CHARLESTOWN.
Nos. 2, 3, 4, 6, 9, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22.
BROOKLYN.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 9, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22.
PHILADELPHIA.
Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22.
NORFOLK.
Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22.
[illegible]
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD M. GROSS, Auctioneer.

BLITZ & BINTLIFF & CO.—THIS DAY (Monday), July 10, at 10 o'clock, within their store, 200 boxes French Prunes, Lozenges, Jujubes.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

PREMIUM AMERICAN WATCHES.—THE best and cheapest watch ever offered in this country. Send for circular. FRANKFELD & CO., Jewelers, No. 548 Sixth-av., corner 44th-st., and No. 128 Nassau-st., Brooklyn.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane, solicit orders for blank books, stationery and printing. Prices low.

GROCERIES, &C.

GILLIES'S CRUSHED COFFEES, No. 236 to 242 Washington-st., New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

Miss HINSDALE AND Mrs. KEITH
Will reopen their
ENGLISH AND FRENCH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
Nos. 276 and 277 Madison-av.,
ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 28, 1871.
Address by letter until Sept. 5.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES
will open at NO. 25 MADISON-AV., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

MISS WHITCOMBE'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, No. 13 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn Heights, will REOPEN on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871. Address as above.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Location healthy; scenery unequaled; building convenient; teachers highly educated; corps of instructors strong; system of order unsurpassed. A wide-awake, progressive school for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point, or the Naval Academy. Address OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

FORT EDWARD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE prepares for College, for Business, for Teaching, or for Life. Superb brick buildings; $6 per week for board, fuel and washing. Fall term, Aug. 31. For 17 years the best sustained boarding seminary for ladies and gentlemen in the State. Address, for catalogues, Rev. JOS. E. KING, D. D., Fort Edward, N. Y.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 25, by her successors, Mme. de Silva and Mrs. Alex. Bradford. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. I. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y., (Putnam County,) 56 miles from City. Address Rev. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass., long and widely known for superior facilities and rare beauty and salubrity of location. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Boarding-school for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

BEFORE DECIDING ON A BOARDING-School, send for catalogue of Pennington Seminary. It may pay you well to do so. Address THOS. HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

GOTHIC HALL.—YOUNG LADIES' School, Stamford, Conn. The Fall term commences Sept. 20. For circulars apply to principals, Misses ALLEN & CHASE.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—SECOND AND THIRD FLOOR IN Haines Bros.' building, No. 2 Union-square, west side; will be let reasonable to a first-class tenant. For particulars apply or address HAINES BROS., No. 27 Union-square.

STORE TO RENT, OR LEASE FOR SALE.—The store and premises No. 426 Broome-st. to let, or the lease and good-will for sale; lease expires May, 1872. Immediate possession. For particulars, apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET.—HUDSON RIVER, ONE HOUR'S ride from New-York, a first-class house, furnished, containing seventeen rooms, with stable, abundance of fruit and ample space for lawn and garden. Also for sale, in the same neighborhood, a pleasant house, containing eleven rooms, with stable, fruit, &c. Apply to DEXTER & CO., No. 17 Spruce-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.
UNPARALLELED ATTRACTION.
Crème de la Crème of
FLUSHING PROPERTY,
To be sold at auction by
JOHNSON & MILLER,
TUESDAY, JULY 11,
SPLENDID COLLATION.
FREE EXCURSION TRAIN.
GRAFULLA'S SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND.
500 VILLAGE (NOT FARM) LOTS
on grand streets, situate in
JAMAICA-AVENUE,
the court-end of the accessible, sprightly, aristocratic and beautiful
VILLAGE OF FLUSHING,
Long Island,
THREE RAILROAD DEPOTS.
will positively be sold at 2 o'clock P. M., Tuesday, July 11, 1871, on terms so easy that all may purchase in this delightful locality and
OWN A HOME OF THEIR OWN,
NINE MILES FROM NEW-YORK CITY HALL,
and be in communication with the Metropolis by
FORTY-FOUR DAILY TRAINS,
running from
6½ A. M. TILL MIDNIGHT,
at rates of commutation less than daily fares on City horse-cars.

FLUSHING LAWN,

The property to be sold, being part of the estate of Wm. Stuart, deceased, now for the first time offered at public sale, has long been regarded as the cynosure of all eyes in Flushing, property, and, as such, has for years been eagerly sought by speculators, but the owners, fully able to hold it, preferred to bide their time, and for the welfare of the lovely village they cherish, which the public will now offer 500 lots in plots to suit, with entire confidence that this is

THE VERY FINEST SUBURBAN PROPERTY,
so near the business centre of New-York, that has ever been sold.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TRAIN WILL LEAVE, VIA JAMES-SLIP AND 34TH-ST. FERRIES, AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON.
Terms easy. Maps and free tickets at office of JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BRO.,
Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.
WEDNESDAY, July 12,
at 2 P. M., on the premises,
POSITIVE SALE OF AN ORNAMENTAL
BRICK COTTAGE
AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.,
one hour from New-York by New-Jersey Central Railroad.
Situated on the main street, within seven minutes' walk of the depot.
The house contains ten rooms, modern improvements; bay window, finished in hard wood.
For maps, &c., apply to
A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BRO.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF SIXTY-FIVE VALUABLE LOTS, ESTATE OF ELIAS HOWE, JR., DECEASED, BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, IN PARTITION, UNDER DIRECTION OF PHILIP S. CROOKE, ESQ., REFEREE.

J. COLE'S SON will sell on WEDNESDAY, July 12, at 12 M., at the Commercial Exchange, No. 399 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn, the following desirable property:

MACON-STREET—Seventeen lots corner of Halsey and Macon sts.

MACON-STREET—Sixteen lots near Marcy-av.

HALSEY-STREET—Twenty-four lots near Marcy-av., also, eligible lots in the Bushwick Av. On this property is a two-story cellar frame house; contains eight rooms, four marble mantels, &c.; also a barn and well. This property is very desirable and located near great improvements, for positive; title perfect. Terms—Sixty days cash, most parcels on bond and mortgage for five years if desired. For full particulars apply to DIMMICK & PERRY, Attorneys, Long Island Savings Bank Building, corner of Fulton and Boerum sts., Brooklyn.

DRY GOODS.

RICHARDSON'S IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS, LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.

We feel ourselves called on again to CAUTION CONSUMERS against the indiscriminate use of Irish fabrics made up to imitate our goods in fold, trade-mark and general appearance, and to warn them that their only safeguard is to see the the authentic seal of our firm,

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,
is stamped on each article.

Determined to confine ourselves as heretofore, to the use of yarns spun from the choicest and strongest flax, by the best machinery obtainable, uniform in weight and elasticity, manufactured and bleached under our own superintendence, the consumer will be

GUARANTEED BY OUR SEAL
the same durability and satisfaction in the wear which the genuine goods have always afforded.

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,
Belfast, Ireland, & No. 23, 1871.

PLAIN PINE-APPLE AND CANTON grapes; black, colored and white striped and plaid, wash silks. Every variety of goods in our line, also Arnold's Primer and Primer Charts sent per mail. FOUNTAIN INDIA STORE, No. 27 Bond-st.
Nos. 637 and 639 Broadway, corner 131st-st., up-stairs.

MRS. A. BRUNETTE SMITH'S PAT. Short Basque, No. 34, Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts. STYLES FOR THIS SEASON COMPLETE. We PUT PATTERNS to the FORM and WARRANT them PERFECT.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD M. GROSS, Auctioneer.

BLITZ & BINTLIFF & CO.—THIS DAY (Monday), July 10, at 10 o'clock, within their store, 200 boxes French Prunes, Lozenges, Jujubes.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

PREMIUM AMERICAN WATCHES.—THE best and cheapest watch ever offered in this country. Send for circular. FRANKFELD & CO., Jewelers, No. 548 Sixth-av., corner 44th-st., and No. 128 Nassau-st., Brooklyn.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane, solicit orders for blank books, stationery and printing. Prices low.

GROCERIES, &C.

GILLIES'S CRUSHED COFFEES, No. 236 to 242 Washington-st., New-York.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

H. HENDERSON'S
FAMILY LIQUOR-CASES,
Each Case containing one bottle of

OLD PALE BRANDY.	HOLLAND GIN.
OLD RYE WHISKY.	OLD PALE SHERRY.
FINE OLD PORT.	OLD BOURBON.

Delivered free of cartage to any part of the City. Price [illegible] SEVEN DOLLARS.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION Continues the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 20,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Oriental Savings Bank,

No. 20 Grand-st., between Attorney and Ridge.

Open every day from 10 to 2, and Mondays and Saturdays until 6.

MONEY DEPOSITED AT ANY TIME IN THE EAST RIVER SIDE DRAWING INTEREST FIRST DAY OF THE NEXT MONTH, AND NO DOUBT *NOT* REMAIN WITHOUT EARNINGS UNTIL CERTAIN "QUARTER DAYS."

DEPOSITED IN JULY, MADE B

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Continent, Havre, Antwerp or Hamburg, at moderate rates, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

EXPRESS STEAMERS. EXTRA STEAMERS.
Saturday, July 15 ... Wednesday, July 19
Saturday, July 22 ... Wednesday, July 26
Saturday, July 29 ... Wednesday, August 2
Saturday, August 5 ... Wednesday, August 9
Saturday, August 12 ... Wednesday, August 16

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, (IRELAND.)
ITALY, Webster, Saturday, July 15, at 1 P. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
DENMARK, Thompson, Wednesday, July 19, at 8 P. M.
ERIN, Lawson, Wednesday, July 26, at 11 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London: Cabin, $75 and $80, currency; steerage, $30 currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $30 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 29 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

NEMESIS.....Thursday, July 13, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, July 15, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Thursday, July 20, 4 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, July 22, 9 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
First cabin.....$75 Steerage.....$30
To Paris.....$85 To Paris.....$35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

RALTIC LLOYD.

For STETTIN direct, touching at CHRISTIANSAND and COPENHAGEN to land passengers and mails.

The first-class iron steam-ship
HUMBOLDT, Capt. P. BARANDON,
will sail on SATURDAY, July 22, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River, to be followed by steamship FRANKLIN, Capt. F. Thorne, on THURSDAY, Aug. 3.

Cabin passage, gold, $80; steerage, gold, $25.

Freight for St. Petersburg and other important ports of the Baltic received on through bills of lading signed. For freight or passage apply to

WENDT & RAMMELSBERG, Agents.
Office, No. 45 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

TYBONIA, Capt. WHITEHAT.....July 12, at 2 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. W. PRICE.....July 19, at 7 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....July 26, at 12 M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN.....Aug. 2, at 9 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS.....Aug. 9, at 12 M.
NEVADA, Capt. J. BARKER.....Aug. 16, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Wall-st.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Scotia, Wednesday, July 12 | Java, Wednesday, July 19
Java, Wednesday, July 19 | Abyssinia, Sat'day, July 22
Russia, Wednesday, July 26 | Calabria, Saturday, July 29
Cuba, Wednesday, Aug. 2 | Parthia, Saturday, Aug. 5
China, Wednesday, Aug. 9 | Belgia, Saturday, Aug. 12

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage Passengers.
First Cabin, $100, gold. Second Cabin, $60, gold.
Return Tickets, First Cabin to Paris.....$200, gold.
Return Tickets.....$250, gold.

By the Thursday and Saturday steamers:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Return Tickets.....$135, gold.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at 50 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARSHA AND GREYTOWN, ON THE ATLANTIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA,
PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave this and every each month, except when these days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

July 15—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the above ports, connecting at Panama with steamer SACRAMENTO, Capt. LAPRIDGE, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Mazatlan, and also connecting for all Central American ports. Through freights and tickets for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of July 12.

Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco, Aug. 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. B. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS calling on the 25th of every month.

MERSIMACK, Capt. WIER.....July 25
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKHAPUGH.....Aug. 25
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SHOOK.....Sept. 25

These splendid steamers are appointed to call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

W. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Steamer Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer SHERMAN, Capt. A. SEABURN, will sail on THURSDAY, July 13, at 3 P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR PUERTO PLATA, HAYTI.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

CHRISTIAN, Capt. SEABURY.....July 13
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. DOUGLASS.....July 20
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE.....July 27

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

SAN DOMINGO LINE.

For Puerto Plata, Hayti, and United Dominican City.
The United States mail steam-ship PERRIT, Capt. GARDNER, will leave pier No. 4 North River, SATURDAY, July 15, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 43 North River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CITY OF MERIDA.....Thursday, July 13
CITY OF MEXICO.....Thursday, July 27

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALLENDER & SONS, No. 32 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK R. R. CO.

Pier No. 24 N. R.—The splendid fast-running side-wheel steamer EASTERN QUEEN, 1,500 tons, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 5 P. M., connecting with Boston and Delaware and Raritan Railroads. Returning every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M., or on arrival of the train. For passage and freight apply at office on the pier. J. C. GIBBS, Agt.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH.

THE SOUTHERN EXPRESS LINE.
THE GEORGIA ROUTE.
AND THE SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
OCEAN AND RAILROAD CONNECTION.
THE SAVANNAH, FLORIDA AND WESTERN RAILWAY, AND THE GEORGIA RAILROAD.
LAST FIVE DAYS OF SEASON.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.

SATURDAYS, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, July 11, from Pier No. 13 East River, at 3 P. M.
RAPIDAN, Capt. WHITEHURST, THURSDAY, July 13, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
MAGNOLIA, Capt. PALMER, SATURDAY, July 15, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
CATHARINE WHITING, Capt. HOWES, SATURDAY, July 15, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

Insurance by sea one-half per cent.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Steamship line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 29 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 400 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from the multiplicity of cares and troubles of inspecting passports, examining and conversing in foreign tongues, securing the best accommodations, in protecting the traveler from imposition and all liability or annoyance, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers can be obtained at moderate rates, if application be made by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. E. MONES, Passport Agent, No. 34 Pine-st., corner Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

THE NEW-YORK (VIADUCT) Railway Company.

DIRECTORS:

ALEX. T. STEWART, A. CASEY HALL,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, JOHN JACOB ASTOR,
AUGUST BELMONT, PETER B. SWEENY,
CHAS. A. LAMONT, LEVI P. MORTON,
JAMES F. D. LANIER, HUGH SMITH,
FRANKLIN OSGOOD, WM. T. BLODGETT,
W. BUTLER DUNCAN, RICHARD O'GORMAN,
JOHN J. BRADLEY, JOSE F. NAVARRO,
CHAS. L. TIFFANY, HENRY SMITH,
WM. H. TRAVERS, EDWARD R. WESLEY,
JOSEPH SEELIGMAN, MANTON MARBLE,
R. R. CONNOLLY, JOHN T. JOHNSTON,
HENRY HILTON.

HENRY HILTON,
President.
HUGH SMITH,
Vice-President.
W. BUTLER DUNCAN,
Treasurer.
EDWARD P. MARING,
Secretary.

By authority of a Board of Directors of THE NEW-YORK RAILWAY COMPANY, and in conformity with the terms of the act of incorporation in that respect, the undersigned Commissioners on Stock Subscriptions give public notice for and on behalf of the directors, and of such Company, that books of subscription for the capital stock thereof will be opened on WEDNESDAY, THE TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY OF JUNE inst., at the following places in this City, viz.:

At the banking-house of
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
No. 11 Nassau-st.

At the banking-house of the
BANK OF THE METROPOLIS,
No. 31 Union-square.

The Company is authorized to construct two Viaduct Railways or branches through the City of New-York, on the east and west sides thereof, from a common starting point at or near Chambers-st., between Broadway and Chatham-st.; also across the Harlem River and through Westchester County; with power to build additional lines of railway or branches, from time to time, in any part of the City or Westchester County. *The property acquired by the Company is exempted from taxes and assessments during the period allowed for the final completion of the railway in the City.* The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of New-York are authorized and directed, with the approval of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, to subscribe for *five millions* of dollars of the stock of the Company, whenever one million of dollars thereof has been subscribed for by private parties. *This conditional amount of stock has been wholly subscribed for and taken by the Directors of the Company.* On the completion of either of the lines of railway to the line of Westchester County, the Supervisors of that County are authorized to issue the bonds of the County to such amount as the Supervisors shall deem expedient, to aid in the construction and extension of the railway in and through that County. For the proper equalization of the interest of shareholders who may subscribe and pay in moneys as different times, the Directors are authorized to issue scrip for interest on such payments, payable out of the earnings.

THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION will be as follows:

TEN PER CENT. of the amount of Stock subscribed for, to be paid in cash at the time of subscription. The residue to be paid as called for by the Board of Directors, on a notice of thirty days, but no call at any one time to exceed ten per cent.

Scrip for interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum will be issued by the Company, payable out of the first earnings of the Railway on all installments paid on Stock subscribed for within thirty days after the subscription books shall be opened.

The Company reserves the right to close the subscription books at any time after the twenty-ninth day of July, 1871.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ALEX'R. T. STEWART,
JOHN JACOB ASTOR,
LEVI P. MORTON,
Commissioners on behalf of the Company.

NEW-YORK, June 26, 1871.

RONDOUT AND OSWEGO Railroad Company,
First Mortgage Gold Bonds.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.
Seven per Cent. per Annum, Payable Semi-Annually.

Issue of Bonds limited to $20,000 per mile of completed road. Bonds secured by a first mortgage to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New-York, as Trustee, and covering every description of property the Company now own, or whatever they may acquire hereafter.

The Road is now being rapidly pushed forward to completion by able contractors, and it is expected that the whole route to Oswego will be completed next year.

The Bonds are for $1,000 each in Coupons; thirty years to run. Price 90 in currency and accrued interest. For sale by

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,
No. 9 Wall-st., New-York.

IOWA COUNTY AND CITY BONDS
of the old issues bought at best rates.
HOWARD DARLINGTON,
No. 147 South 4th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

BIDS
For $60,000 Ten per cent. county scrip, St. Joseph, Mo. City Bonds running payable, semi-annually in New-York, will be received by the undersigned until the 18th of July next.

The bids will be received, either for the whole or for any of the amounts to be delivered monthly.

Fifty thousand dollars in bonds will be delivered July 15, and the balance as fast as money is wanted for the construction of the bridge, not to exceed $10,000 per month.

I reserve to right to reject any and all bids.

L. G. KLEPPNER,
Treasurer of Joseph Bridge Building Company, St. Joseph, Mo.

CHOICE SECURITIES.

Illinois Registered 10 per Cent. Bonds.
Missouri County 10 per Cent. Bonds.
Missouri School 10 per Cent. Bonds.
Kansas School 10 per Cent. Bonds.

And other safe and reliable investments, payable in this City. For sale (below par) by

FITCH & ELLIS, Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st.

WE WANT A LOAN OF $50,000 FOR two years at twelve per cent. per annum, on security, 20,000 acres of fine Kansas land, selected in 1869, lying in one or more counties with railroads. If loan is made will pay expense of party to examine land and title. Address WILCOX, ADAMS & CO., Topeka, Kansas.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS,
OF
TWO RAILROAD COMPANIES
COMBINED, HAVING A PAID-UP CAPITAL OF
EIGHT MILLIONS,
WITH 250 MILES OF ROAD IN OPERATION,
CONNECTING
New-York City with the Great Lakes
BY THE
MOST DIRECT ROUTE POSSIBLE.

THE BONDS SECURED BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE FIRST FORTY MILES WEST FROM NEW-YORK CITY AT THE RATE OF $20,000 PER MILE.
$20,000 PER MILE ALREADY EXPENDED ON THAT PORTION OF THE ROAD.

A MAP AND CIRCULAR RELATING TO THE BONDS OF THE
Montclair Railway
OF
NEW-JERSEY,
INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO.
MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND THE
MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

FIRST-CLASS
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING FROM
10 TO 12 PER CENT.,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY COLLECTED AND PAID IN NEW-YORK.
CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.
CARE VALUATION OF PROPERTY.....$45,719,817
WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS, (LIMITED,) ONLY.....$92,000
ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SALE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK AUCTIONEER, DEALER AND BROKER IN MUNICIPAL BONDS,
No. 3 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY
EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,
INDORSED BY STATE OF ALABAMA.
(Loan $2,500,000 already negotiated.)

We are prepared to buy the above bonds at current rates and to furnish them in limited amounts to investors.

SOUTTER & CO.,
No. 33 WILLIAM-ST.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
OFFER FOR SALE
BELLEVILLE AND SOUTHERN ILLINOIS 8 PER CENT. BONDS.
ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE 10 PER CENT. BONDS.
INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN 7 PER CENT. BONDS.
INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN 8 PER CENT. BONDS.
LONG DOCK MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
BANKERS,
No. 59 Wall-st., New-York,
RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, on which INTEREST is allowed at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.
Checks drawn on us are received on deposit by all the city banks.
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, payable on demand.
INVESTMENTS, GOLD, STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

WESTCHESTER TOWN BONDS
BOUGHT AND SOLD
BY
EDWARD HAIGHT & CO., No. 9 Wall-st.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, O., June 8, 1871.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY:

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company held on the 6th day of June, 1871, it was

Resolved, That it is to recommend to the stockholders of the Company to authorize the issue of the Fifteen Millions of Dollars of the Capital Stock of this Company, remaining unissued, and that a meeting of the Company be called to meet at the office of the Company in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of July next, at 11 o'clock A. M., to vote upon the question of such authorization.

For the purpose of ascertaining the parties entitled to vote upon the question the stock transfer books will be closed on the 26th day of June inst., and remain closed until further notice.

GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY, OF MARYLAND, No. 71 Broadway, }
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1871. }

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Consolidation Coal Company: The undersigned will receive proposals until 12 o'clock of the 15th inst., at the office of the Consolidation Coal Company, No. 71 Broadway, for the sale to them of the whole or any part of $100,000 of said Bonds, for the purpose of the Sinking Fund.

JAMES BROWN,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS,
LOWELL HOLBROOK,
Trustees.

BOARD OF FINANCE AND TAXATION,
JERSEY CITY, June 21, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all improvement certificates and bonds of Jersey City due on or before Sept. 1, 1871, will be paid on presentation, with accrued interest, at the Comptroller's office, Jersey City. ROBERT HUTTON, Clerk.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.
Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000.

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight.
Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.
Empowered to Act as Financial Agent for States, Corporations, and Individuals.
To Act as Agents of Corporations in Issuing Registering, or Countersigning Certificates.
To Act as Trustees of Mortgages of Railroads and Other Corporations.
To Act as Trustee for Married Women, and May Take Charge of and Manage Their Separate Property.
The Company is a Legal Depository for Moneys Paid into Court.

D. R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

TURNER BROTHERS,
M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner,
BANKERS,
A. Turner, C. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.
No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,
(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

Interest allowed on daily balances. Certificates of Deposit issued available at all business centres.

Collections made with prompt returns. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Advances made on approved securities.

Sight Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on San Francisco.

Desirable investment securities for sale.

A STATE BOND
AND
Railroad Mortgage Combined.
FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
OF THE SELMA AND GULF RAILROAD,
GUARANTEED BY THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
FOR SALE, FOR THE PRESENT, AT 95
AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

These bonds are a first lien, to the extent of $16,000 per mile, on completed portion of a trunk line of railway connecting the whole system of Alabama railroads at Selma with Pensacola, the finest harbor in the Gulf.

The road passes through the finest cotton, timber and coal region in the South, which now gives lucrative traffic.

The payment of principal and interest are guaranteed by the State of Alabama, whose currency obligations sell at above par.

The direct State debt amounts only to $5,800,000, and its indirect debt, by indorsement, $6,500,000 additional, which make these bonds an undoubted security.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 WALL-ST.

BANKING HOUSE OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co.
25 NASSAU-ST.
CORNER OF CEDAR-ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Government, Gold, Stocks and other securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 170 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1871.

At an election held on the 26th inst. the following-named gentlemen were duly elected directors of the Exchange Fire Insurance Company for the ensuing year:

JAMES VAN NORDEN, WM. P. COOLEDGE,
WILLIAM K. THORN, WM. L. LONGWORTH,
JOHN T. B. MAXWELL, RICHARD C. COMBES,
ELISHA BROOKS, THOMAS B. PECK,
JOHN W. AMERMAN, J. G. GOTTSBERGER,
EDMUND HURRY, SAMUEL BANNOR,
DANIEL ROBY, GEORGE H. PECK,
CHARLES BUTTS, JAMES BUCHAN,
CHARLES A. PECK.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held this day, JAMES VAN NORDEN, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., 8
OFFICE, No. 186 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 6, 1871.

At the Annual election held this day the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors:

JEFFRY TOWNSEND, HENRY LOORIS,
CHAS. R. SWORDS, J. VAN WAGENEN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT, JOHN R. WILLIS,
AMOS R. ENO, PRESTON R. HODGES,
JAMES WAIGHT, WALTER BARNES,
SAMUEL WILLETS, HENRY COFFIN,
DON ALON CUSHMAN, JOHN D. GRIFFEN,
URIAH J. SMITH, CHARLES H. ISHAM,
PETER B. HAIGHT, WILLIAM PASSEN,
JOHN SCOTT BOYD, JAMES B. AMES,
EGBERT A. CLARE.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JAMES B. AMES was unanimously elected President.

JOHN BARNS, Secretary.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on
MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
Payable in GOLD or equivalent.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1871. }

CUSTOMERS OF THIS COMPANY are entitled to certificates of profits for the year 1869 are requested to obtain and receipt for the same, immediately, in order to avoid their forfeiture.

CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON UNINCUMBERED City property, in sums not less than $10,000 each; principals only need apply. E. C. DELAVAN, No. 33 Nassau-st.

ADVANCES MADE ON ALL KINDS of staple Merchandise and Produce at lowest rates. Consignments and shipments may be had on most liberal terms. Apply at Nos. 42 and 44 New-st.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters's, at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $10 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

HAINES BROTHERS'
CELEBRATED PIANOS.
FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT—FULLY WARRANTED.

Satisfaction guaranteed or no sale.
At prices which cannot fail to suit those in search of a piano.
WAREROOMS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
No. 27 Union-square.

THE FISH OF RAVEN & BACON Piano is now being manufactured at 491 Broadway.

PIANOS.—SECOND-HAND PIANOS, OF VARIOUS makers, comprising square and upright, and Grands, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av. Pianos to rent.

CABINET ORGAN, NEW, FOR SALE AT a bargain; best City make, five stops, knee swell, and all improvements. Call at No. 128 West 18th-st.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Ketchum, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN EYRLOT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 72 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next. Dated New-York, the 15th day of January, 1871. JAMES LEE,
Jy5-law6mM* Executor.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNEE OF HIS Appointment in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: As Comaskie in said district, the 29th day of June, A. D. 1871. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JAMES STRANG of Comaskie, in the County of Sussex and State of New-York within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said district.

Jy5-law3wM. WM. E. LEETE, Assignee.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME PAIR OF dark brown matched horses, fully 16 handed, sound and believed to be perfectly gentle; will be sold to close an estate. Also, a handsome top buggy, nearly new; has gone second season. Inquire for STEBBINS, at Brown's stable, 37th-st. and 11th-av., southeast corner.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF CLOSELY-MATCHED black ponies, 5 years old, about 15 hands; good roadsters, kind and gentle; will be sold cheap. Apply to M. W. GLOCK, Kingsbridge road and 182d-st.

FOR SALE—AT NO. 29 WEST 37TH-ST., A pair of fine, spirited, young, well-matched horses. All for sale at fair prices to close out. Call for Mr. BAILEY, from Kentucky.

A—MOST POPULAR SARATOGA AND Newport phaeton, Ham, sole manufacturer and patentee, and carnage for hire only at my factory and repository. HAM, 4th-av. and Broadway.

FOR SALE—A LADY'S SADDLE HORSE; chestnut color, well bred, well timed; Virginia stock; 15¾ hands high; for sale low. Inquire at private stable, No. 130 East 126th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TWO PLEASANT, DESIRABLE ROOMS, connecting, on second floor, with gas, bleeze and privilege of bathing, to let, with board, to gentlemen, on very reasonable terms; a fine opportunity for a party of gentlemen to obtain rooms together; location pleasant; vicinity of ascent and house kept in perfect order. Inquire No. 246 West 23d-st., near 8th-av.; also board for single gentlemen.

TO LET—PLAINLY-FURNISHED ROOMS with a French family; accommodation for housekeeping; low rent; references required. Apply at No. 62 West 32d-st.

NO. 27 WEST 32D-ST.—A HANDSOME furnished room on second floor, front; also hall room; front and back hall rooms on third floor; home; first-class; references.

NO. 29 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av., with board, handsomely furnished rooms en suite or singly, also single rooms; house and table first-class; reference given and required.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

THIS FAVORITE SUMMER RESORT, commanding a view of the valley of the Hudson unsurpassed by any in the world, and so justly celebrated for its delightful temperature, will be open from June 19 to Oct. 1.

Stages connect at Catskill with the trains of the Hudson River Railroad, and with the day boats from Albany and New-York. Also, with the steam-boats *Thomas Powell* and *Sunnyside*, leaving Pier No. 42, foot of Canal-st., New-York, for Catskill daily, at 5 P. M., Saturday at 2 P. M.

CHAS. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

THE NEW-HAVEN HOUSE,
In the beautiful semi-rural "City of Elms." Its modern improvements and table excellence recommend it as a delightful summer home, as well as a stopping place, desirable for tourists on their way to and from all points in New-England.

H. H. MOSELEY,
Former partner Grand Central Depot.

SURF HOUSE, RYE BEACH, N. H.
OLIVER B. PHILBROOK & SON, PROPRIETORS.

A quiet, retired Summer resort, close to the Beach; nicely fitted and refurnished for this season; strictly temperance; the best of entertainment; terms $2 per day, transient company $2.50; last season the company included ten clergymen and their families.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL,
IS NOW OPEN.
Land at Cozzens' Dock. For terms address
SYLVANUS T. COZZENS,
West Point, N. Y.

COOPER HOUSE,
Cooperstown, N. Y., Open for the season. Four hours by rail from Albany. Accommodations for over 300 guests.
COLEMAN & MAXWELL.

ADIRONDACK SPRINGS HOUSE, Au Sable Forks, Essex County, N. Y., will be opened for the reception of guests, June 15, 1871. This house (which incloses in its grounds the principal Springs) is located near the banks of the beautiful Au Sable River, Lake Champlain, sixteen miles north from Westport, Lake Champlain, sixteen miles north from Ga Albans. The facilities for boating, shooting and fishing render this region peculiarly attractive to artists, sportsmen and pleasure-seekers. Arrangements have been made with the favorite excursion steamer *A. Williams* to make excursion trips among the beautiful islands in the vicinity, or to Plattsburg and the Great Au Sable Chasm twice a week if parties so desire. These Springs are unsurpassed for rheumatism, gravel, dyspepsia, gout, kidney and liver complaints, scrofula and all skin diseases and derangements of the blood, and are now esteemed by the medical profession as the most valuable of the class of medicinal and curative properties in America. D. S. CUTTING, Manager, of whom rooms may be engaged in advance.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE—ORIENT POINT, LONG ISLAND.—Now open, extensively improved; situated on the extreme end of Long Island, fronting the Sound and Gardiner's Bay; only a mountain walk to the beach; fine drives; good boating and fishing; terms moderate; send for circular. Reached by Long Island Railroad from Jamaica and per steamer *Artisan*, Pier No. 26 East River.

M. B. PARSONS.

MONMOUTH HOUSE.—UNION, N. J., 1¼ miles from Keyport. Open for the reception of guests; good bathing and fishing; a splendid place for families; terms reasonable. Steam-boat *Matteawan* leaves foot of Barclay-st. daily at 4 P. M. Apply at No. 148 Elm-st. or address Mrs. C. HARDICK, Keyport, N. J.

GOOD ROOMS AND BOARD CAN be had at the Cromwell House, Garrison's Landing, Hudson River Railroad, opposite West Point; two hours from the city; good shade and accommodations. For further participars inquire at No. 106 East 126th-st., New-York.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON River Institute will be opened for summer boarders on MONDAY, July 3; good accommodations for families with children; no extra charge for extra tuition. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, Claverack, N. Y.

ASTORIA HOUSE—ASTORIA, LONG ISLAND.—Beautiful furniture, location and grounds; best French and American table; moderate terms; pleasant access by Harlem boats.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD ON THE HUDSON, at Hyde Park House; beautifully situated, with extensive, shaded grounds; no effort spared to make the house desirable and comfortable; convenient to boats and cars. Address Box No. 27, or apply at Post-office.

ASTORIA.—PERSONS LOOKING FOR pleasant city rooms, house standing high and table choice, will please address Box 2,344 Post-office, Astoria, Long Island; gentlemen will find the access easy by boat or cars.

BOARD AT HILTON ON THE HUDSON, healthy climate, beautiful location, five minutes' walk from steam-boat landing and ferry. Address H. P., Box No. 41 Hilton on the Hudson.

SUMMER RESORT.—THE MOST DELIGHTFUL place for families or individuals is the New-Jersey Military Institute, on the Delaware, Trenton, N. J. Inquire by mail.

ARMENIA SEMINARY—OPEN FOR SUMMER board July 1. Direct rail by Harlem cars. Send for circular. S. T. WHEDON, A. M., Proprietor.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st., as follows:
6:00 A. M.—Chicago and Montreal express.
9:00 A. M.—Saratoga special express.
10:30 A. M.—Special Chicago express

ARE GAMBLERS FELONS?

The Law Against Gaming in New-York a Nullity.

Convictions Under an Express Statute Never Heard of.

All of the Tables in Full Blast Again—Grave Charges of Complicity on the Part of the Police—A Lengthy List for Their Perusal.

"If any person, for gambling purposes, shall keep or exhibit any gambling table, establishment, device or apparatus, or if any person or persons shall be guilty of dealing, or banking for others to deal, or acting as lookout or gamekeeper for the game of faro, or any other banking game where money or property is dependent on the result; or if any person shall sell or vend what are commonly known or called lottery policies, or any writing, card, paper or instrument in the nature of a bet, wager or assurance upon the drawing or drawn numbers of any public or private lottery, or if any person shall historize a book or any other document for the purpose of enabling others to sell or vend lottery policies he shall be taken and held as a common gambler, and is guilty of a felony."—*Laws of the State of New-York.*

The passage first quoted stands precisely as we have given it upon the law-books of this State. By its terms, a gambler is branded as a felon, and as such he is as truly amenable to the laws as any other criminal who may be brought before the Courts. It will seem strange, then, to say that "within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant" no conviction of this class of felons ever took place in this county. Neither the venerable Clerk of our Court of Oyer and Terminer nor the experienced District-Attorney, Ex-Judge GARVIN, can recall a single instance of such conviction. It is time, to be sure, that "raids" are occasionally made by the Police, and a few of these vile establishments are shut up, but that amounts to only a slight interruption. The houses are closed, the players arrested, the various implements seized and carried away, but the next morning the prisoners are all turned loose again to resume their work, and oftentimes even the tools of the game find their way back again to be continued in the uses for which they were made. Slight fines are imposed upon some of the offenders, and others are bailed to preserve the peace, but this is the last that is heard of the matter. The "papers" in the case are sent to the District-Attorney's office, where they sleep the everlasting sleep which is common to indictments against liquor-dealers offending against the Excise law, and to such other indictments as may compromise friends of the powers that be. A few days pass away, and behold, the places are all re-opened, and in full blast again. Not a whit of good has accrued to the public, and no harm has come to the ruffians who violate the law.

RECENT RAIDS BY THE POLICE.

A short time ago the Press hastened to give the glad tidings, to a delighted community, of an extensive raid by Superintendent KELSO and his assistants upon the keno gaming dens of this City, which were daily and nightly debauching our young men to an extent that was alarming to contemplate. These games, to which attention was first attracted in the TIMES, were allowed to flourish for months without being disturbed, until their proprietors, emboldened by the non-interference of the Police, threw widely open their doors and made no secret whatever of their devilish business. The Police raid closed them—but only temporarily, and as was noticed recently in the TIMES, a mammoth establishment was soon afterward opened in Eighth-street, and no attention being paid by the Police to the gratuitous information furnished to them, the place continues to increase its gains, and other keno gamblers, encouraged by the success of the Eighth-street game, are rapidly opening similar establishments in different parts of the City. Nine of these places are now open and others are about to be started.

It is well known that for every game closed by the Police, another has been opened, and that though the interiors of the establishments are not exposed to the indiscriminate gaze of every passer-by, there is but little secrecy maintained as to their whereabouts, either to the Police or the general public. It is not unfair to say that few games in the City are unknown to the Police, and that no one else is so well informed as to their location and character. And yet, although the detective branch of the force could with very little trouble gather sufficient evidence to convict the gamblers, charges against the Police, and [illegible]

[illegible] upon the honesty of some of the gamblers that money is paid by them to the Police to keep quiet; that small amounts make a patrolman "mum," and that large sums render their superiors inactive, and that money conveyed mysteriously to prominent officials gives the gamblers a positive immunity from interference. It is also said that the Police raids, or "pullings," are sometimes only devised as a means of "raising the wind" by the force when short of cash. It is proper to doubt these assertions and to believe that the Police, when made aware by others of the existence of an evil, are willing to attack it until it succumbs to authority.

The Police deny that they accept bribes for winking at this offense, and assert further that they do all that can be done to break up the vice. The value of these assertions will be tested by their action upon the following information, which was gathered by them by our most active and reliable reporters. If they shut these places up, and continue to do so, all the business of gaming is thrown bay-ward out of the City, the public will believe them; if they do not, they will stand before the people with a falsehood branded upon their foreheads.

ATTENTION, POLICE!

There is more gaming in the lines of faro and keno in New-York today than ever before, and that directly under the eyes of the vigilant Police. The following list of some of these games has been prepared, and is now offered to the attention of those who should look after them. Let us see now what will be done with them:

On the south-east corner of Fulton-street and Broadway there is an establishment kept by the firm of JANAREE & KLINE that does an extensive business in the game of faro, and is daily crowded with merchants, merchants' clerks and others.

At No. 130 Fulton-street another game is in operation, and is owned by one PENTLAND, an old and well-known gambler.

Another game is open daily at No. 139 Fulton-street, and is owned and conducted by one REED.

At No. 149 Fulton-street another game is in full blast; and at No. 149 is another which does a thriving business.

Around the corner, at Nos. 1 and 19 Ann-street, are two faro games owned and conducted by ADEL & STOKES, and frequented by a great number of foreigners. The game is one of the heaviest in the City, and opportunities are freely offered to all who desire to run the risk of beggary.

In this locality a raid was made recently, and all the small and insignificant games in the neighborhood were pulled, while the large ones were suffered to continue in their line of uninterrupted prosperity.

Next door to the Astor House, at No. 2 Park-place, there is a den of the highest class, many of the heaviest games in the City being played, and which, although well known to the Police in the neighborhood as a gambling-house, has never been disturbed.

SICKLES, the paroller, owns a game located at No. 255 Broadway, which is also well known to the Police and extensively patronized.

JOHN LOVATT keeps a faro bank at No. 139 Chatham-street, and at No. 104 in the same street is another.

Several games are also to be found in Grand-street, and in the vicinity of Washington Market.

Coming up Broadway at night the usual gambling-house sign, a light displayed over a transom, upon which 378 in large-size numbers are painted, and a half dozen of unmistakable gamblers stand in front of the door, mark the game at the establishment of "Lozenge" JANARES, of the Fulton-street house last above mentioned.

Further up the street, at No. 808, another game is located.

CHARLES MILLS is the proprietor and manager of a faro game at No. 30 Bleecker-way.

At No. 681 Broadway, in the frame house on the south-west corner, is a faro game, upstairs, kept by HARVEY YOUNG. In the warm season the windows of this house are generally down, and the players can be seen seated around the table from the opposite corners. Policemen in the neighborhood are perfectly familiar with the character of the house, and take no interest in the sight that can be seen from the street.

No. 711 Broadway is a well-known gambling-house, under the supervision and ownership of JACK MILLS, whose profession and house are well known to the Police.

CHRISTOPHER SCHAEFFER, a well-known gambling keeper, a faro bank at No. 723 Broadway, and is on the most friendly terms with the policemen in the neighborhood.

CHARLES DAVIS is the manager of a gambling-house at No. 22 Prince-street, corner of Mercer, where faro, rouge et noir, and roulette are played. The house was formerly kept by CHARLES HARROM.

Cards are now issued by one SNEDEKER, who conducts a large keno game at No. 26 West Fourth-street, between Mercer and Greene, and are industriously distributed on Broadway and the Bowery. Several keno games are said to be in operation in Bleecker and Macdougal streets, but when the places denominated were visited by the agent of the TIMES it was strenuously denied that any games existed there.

MURRAY & CRIDGE is a gambling firm, who keep the extensive house at No. 135 East Eighth-street, near Broadway. A full description of this house was given in the TIMES two months ago. Keno, faro, rouge et noir, roulette, sweat and all games of cards, are played there, and the establishment, magnificently furnished, is of mammoth proportions. Keno is here used as an introduction to the heavier games, and played on the first floor; those enticed in the house to play it are influenced by urbane and persuasion to ascend the stairs to the upper story, there to try their hands at the game of faro. The proprietors of this gambling den boldly assert that they have a friend in high position who shelters them completely, and that all newspaper exposures of their house are simply so many gratuitous advertisements for their business; that their gains are increased thereby, and that they are desirous of such publicity. MURRAY, one of the proprietors, formerly kept the keno game at No. 616 Broadway, broken up by the Police in the raid, and he has told others that in order to run his game openly and successfully he was forced to pay a daily tribute to a certain Police official. The same assertion has been made about the Louvre saloon, in the same block, where a game was kept previous to the raid. Singularly enough, both of these games were warned at the time before the raid was made, as well as the game at No. 730 Broadway, then owned by the present partner of MURRAY, in Eighth-street, so that they were enabled to avoid capture.

A few minutes' walk from MURRAY & CRIDGE's establishment will bring the inquirer to the largest gambling-house in the City. The establishment is known as the combination game, and is composed of a company of the leading gamblers of the City, most of whom are interested in other houses. There are besides a half dozen other places in this locality, between Tenth and Fourteenth streets, which are not difficult to find to those seeking them.

To walk down Broadway again, at No. 702, will be found the gaming-house of JOSEPH JEWETT, and No. 685 Broadway is managed by JOHN CLUFF; another is located in Great Jones-street, near Broadway, exact number unknown, and at No. 9 Bond-street there is a game of an extensive character with a numerous retinue of hangers on.

Hon. JOHN MORRISSEY keeps the tiger for those desirous of playing with it at No. 6 Twenty-fourth-street, opposite the Fifth-avenue Theatre. There is not a man in the Police Department, who has any knowledge of the City, who is not perfectly well aware of the existence of this establishment, and there is not the slightest difficulty in obtaining sufficient information to arrest those who are employed in running the game and to send them to State Prison.

At the Capitol Saloon, No. 68 West Twenty-third-street, kept by JIM MACK and a partner, there are rooms upstairs, where many kinds of games are kept running. Faro, rouge et noir, roulette, Boston props, and cards are among the dangerous amusements with which this house is supplied, and these facts are all well known to the Police, but no measures are taken to suppress the establishment.

CHARLES RANSOM, the well-known New-York gambler, keeps a gaming-house in Twenty-third-street, near Broadway, and it is said that he intends to shortly open a house at No. 15 West Twenty-third-street, the scene of the Nelson murder.

JOHN CHAMBERLAIN's game in Twenty-fifth-street, between Broadway and Sixth-avenue, is a place with which the Police are perfectly familiar, but which has never been interrupted.

A number of other games are known to exist up-town, in Sixth, Seventh and Eighth avenues, and upper Broadway, between Twenty-fifth and Forty-fifth-street, and on the corner of Forty-fifth-street and Seventh-avenue, a keno game is now in full blast and apparently unnoticed by the policemen in the neighborhood. There are about half dozen gambling houses on the Bowery, where ten cent keno are allowed. These games are patronized to a great extent by *gamins*, boot-blacks, errand-boys and the like. They are schools for the tuition of gamblers, drunkards, pickpockets, and all classes of criminals. Boys can be seen in these places nightly, with faces bloated with rum, bending over the faro tables, playing cards, smoking cigars and talking together in language filled with profanity and obscenity of the vilest description. A game of this character was conducted over the billiard-room at No. 161 Bowery, and also a keno game, until pulled by the Police. The bar-keeper says that the keno game will be reopened as soon as the warm weather is over, about the latter part of August or in September.

No. 155, a few doors below, is another game where faro is dealt on a cheap scale, and both places mentioned are known to the Police.

On the Bowery, a few doors from Houston-street, upstairs, over a cigar-store, there is another ten-cent game doing a thriving business, in which two individuals named ROGERS and BARKER are interested. A Police Sergeant in the Eighth Precinct informed a TIMES reporter that there were a number of games in that quarter conducted by colored men, of which the Police could take no cognizance until complaint was made. Of these that he could recollect there was one at No. 31 Grand-street, pulled some time since, but now open; one on the corner of Sullivan and Broome streets, over a grocery-store, and one in Sullivan-street, a few doors from Spring-street, over a butcher-shop. On both river fronts there are also a number of games.

Over the drug-store in Grand-street, near the Bowery, is a gambling-house kept under the firm name of BROWN & ALLEN.

On the south-east corner of the Bowery and Grand-street BILL LOVELL, a wealthy gambler, and owner of several fast horses, has a game running. The house was pulled only two weeks ago.

At the north-east corner of Grand and the Bowery, MCMANUS, KERRIGAN and MCLEOD have a gaming-house, which is now running to a good business.

At the junction of Grand-street and East Broadway, GEORGE BROWN has a game which affords him an excellent maintenance, and at No. 116 Bowery there is another game, well known and of long standing, called the "Sawdust House."

The proprietor of the lager-beer saloon at No. 24 Bowery keeps a game upstairs for his customers and others who can be induced to throw over their money, and the old and familiar landmark of ancient New-York, on the Bowery, near Bleecker-street, called Gotham Hall, has also a game in full blast on the premises. On the Bowery, the third door above Grand-street, there is a notorious game, and on the same street, one door above Broome, there is another.

Over a rum-shop on the corner of Bowery and Hester-street there is a gaming-house, and at No. 39 Bowery there is one played only in the day-time, and kept by one GEORGE BROWN. CUDDY & CO. is the name of a firm of gamblers who keep an establishment at No. 40 Bowery, and at No. 41 Bowery there is still another "day game." At No. 46 Chatham-street there is a day game which is frequented entirely by Jews, and though they are all rapacious for gain, they are no match for the "tiger," which "skins" them daily. All these houses are well known to the Police, and could be rendered useless by them for money-making.

To be added to this list are No. 761 Broadway, J. C. HERMAN'S, a large game now open; PENTLAND'S, in Twelfth-street, between Broadway and Fourth-avenue, and PAT CUFF'S, corner of Fourteenth-street and Fourth-avenue, in which place many a man in search of a rapid fortune has been fleeced to his sorrow, and to the misfortune of a wife and little ones at home.

THE NUMBER OF GAMES AND GAMESTERS.

There is said to be about one hundred faro and keno banks in New-York. This is the lowest estimate, but let that number for present purposes stand as correct. To each of these games there are the dealer, (the man who takes the money lost, and pays that which is won,) the look-keeper, (who keeps the cues to show what cards are dealt out,) the look-out man, (who watches to see that the dealer makes no mistake in the game,) and the waiter who receives the guests, ushers them into the den and attends to the wants of all. Lastly is the proprietor, whom rare instances deals the game himself. This makes the regular attendance of a game, without which one of the smallest size could not be run. To be added to this number are at least one "roper-in," who decoys victims to the house, and two or three individuals called "check changers," who beg checks from the winners, or failing in that way, steal them from those worsted by a series of luck, sometimes with the help of the dealer. Eight persons are in this way connected with each game. In larger establishments the number is doubled, and it may be safely asserted that there are 1,600 gamblers regularly attached to the various faro games in the City. To this number are to be added the small army of "capers," belonging to no particular game, but "sleering" for all, which might be estimated as so many more, making in all about 3,000 professional gamblers resident in New-York.

To entice victims into these dens, there are besides these three thousand, a large number of youths and boys employed in stores, hotels, barrooms, at cigar stands, soda-water fountains, and like places where are directly and indirectly employed as *gandas*, to point out to the weak, the drunk, the unwary, the road to disgrace and ruin. The latter class of "capers" receive no money, but are often fleeced to the amount of their wages by the gamblers, growing out of numerous gifts or favors on their part. At one of the most respectable drug-stores in the City, where soda water was vended, our reporter was informed by one of these decoys—the younger clerks observed that a certain establishment near by kept by ——, who was a "first-rate fellow," was a good game to play at—one of the squarest in the City—and that a man had lost $19,000 there without squealing or losing his good opinion of the game. The boy seemed pleased when the reporter started off in the direction of the game, and gave a knowing wink at one of his fellow-clerks. It is probable that this boy is encouraged by the gamblers of the establishment in question to direct those in search of the game of faro to that house.

If we are to have another Police descent, let it not only break up the insignificant games, but let Superintendent KELSO, with a firm determination for the good of the public, sweep away the mammoth houses whose success and immunity from the law encourages the growth of the smaller ones. Then let all be so incessantly watched by the Police as to render it impossible for them to make a livelihood in their nefarious business. If one raid is not sufficient to break up the work, let a hundred be made. Give them no rest until they have been driven out, and let those who are now under bonds for trial be brought to that punishment which they so richly deserve. If the gamblers are strides upon the Bench, Police Magistrates, Court officers, ward politicians—as many of them are—or whatever or whoever they may be, let them be punished without distinction. *Superintendent Kelso can break up gambling in New-York if he will.* Will he do so or not? What answer, Mr. Superintendent?

THE MURDER IN CHELSEA.

Particulars of the Cold-Blooded Assassination of a Policeman on Friday Night—The Accused Murderer.

From the Boston *Transcript* we quote the following particulars of the murder of a policeman in Chelsea, Mass., shortly before midnight on Friday: "Last night, at twenty minutes before 12, Officers DAVID WILBUR and WESLEY ABBOTT were walking in company along Park-street, and when near Congress-avenue they were met by a man who passed them without speaking, but immediately returned, accosting Officer WILBUR with, 'Good evening, WILBUR: how are you?' at the same time presenting a pistol to the latter's breast, shooting him through the heart, causing his immediate death. Officer ABBOTT drew his pistol as quickly as possible, but unfortunately the first time he pulled the trigger the cap failed to explode; a piece of temporary good luck for the second time, as fine Policeman-like the reputation of being a dead shot. The murderer then turned about and fired at the officer, who returned the compliment, and though seven shots passed between them, owing to the distance between the pieces and the uncertain light of the stars, neither party was struck. WILBUR's body was taken to the station-house, where Coroner FORSYTH summoned a jury of inquest this forenoon.

DAVID WILBUR, the deceased, has been upon the Chelsea police force off and on for the last fourteen years, and all who knew him will testify to the high esteem in which he has always been held during the many years he has served the people of that city. He was forty-two years of age, and leaves a wife and one child.

The testimony at the inquest, which was held with closed doors, and adjourned until MONDAY for additional evidence, was substantially in accordance with that given at the preliminary examination before Justice BAILS, held subsequently.

The person arrested on suspicion of having committed the murder—CORNELIUS CONNER—is a young man of slight stature and dark complexion, and though he showed no particular outward signs of agitation, and was remarkably reticent, watched the proceedings with natural concern, but declined in most instances to cross-examine the witnesses. TRACY P. CHEEVER appeared as prosecuting officer. Patrolman WESLEY ABBOTT was the first witness. He testified that at about twenty minutes before twelve o'clock last night, he stood on Park-street, near Congress-avenue, in company with the deceased, when he [illegible] leaning against a fence a few feet removed from him toward the avenue. A man whom he described accurately in accordance with the general appearance of the prisoner, approached them, and passing into the space intervening between them, walked up to the deceased, with the inquiry 'How are you?' How—what witness judges was a small revolver, and fired close to Mr. WILBUR's breast. The assailant then turned and snapped his weapon at witness, but it missed fire. Witness then cocked his pistol and snapped it at the stranger, who had begun a retreat, but without effect. The stranger again turned and fired another shot, apparently at the deceased, who had begun to stagger. The witness then succeeded in discharging his pistol at the retreating man, who returned the compliment and disappeared in the darkness. Turning to his companion, witness perceived that he had staggered nearly thirty feet away from where he stood when shot. He inquired if he was injured, and received no answer. He soon fell to the sidewalk. Several persons engaged in the neighborhood collecting night-soil, attracted by the pistol reports, soon appeared, followed momentarily by others who had been awakened from their sleep. Leaving Mr. WILBUR, who was evidently dead in his cart in charge, witness proceeded to the Station-house for assistance and a stretcher. The body was subsequently taken to the Station, where Coroner FORSYTH examined it. The prisoner declined to question the witness.

LOAMI KENDALL, JOANNA KENDALL, his wife, and SPENCER HOLMES, who were attracted to the spot by the pistol reports, partially corroborated the officer's testimony.

JOHN MCGEE testified to meeting the prisoner on the corner of William-street and Broadway, proceeding toward the square at 11:20 o'clock, or soon after the 11¾ boat-bell rang. Witness spoke to him and received an ordinary response. Witness had known prisoner two or three years.

JUSTIN PERKINS testified to seeing three men standing in front of Wilson's picture-store on Park-street, at 11¼ o'clock. One of them, a short, thick-set man, he could recognize if he saw him again. He was not in Court. WILBUR was sitting on a window-sill about twenty-five feet distant, apparently not engaged in conversation with them. The prisoner asked the witness to describe the man more minutely, but he said he could not.

Dr. J. B. FORSYTH testified to being called to the station about ten minutes before twelve o'clock; found a burnt hole, evidently made by a bullet from a small pistol, in the left breast, two or three inches above the heart, in the vicinity of the large blood-vessel; it had apparently proceeded directly back into the chest, as though fired on a level with the place of entry; he might be mistaken as to the exact situation of the ball, as it was difficult to decide as to relative positions in so fleshy a person as the deceased, without a more minute examination.

WILLIAM T. DAVIS, City Marshal, detailed the circumstances of the arrest of CONNER at his residence, No. 69 Park-street, at twenty minutes past 12 o'clock. He had evidently retired, and dressed himself when told that he was wanted. He proceeded to the station with the officer without making special inquiry.

This concluded the testimony, as the prisoner did not produce two witnesses that he desired to testify as to meeting him last evening, but he apparently admitted that their testimony would substantially correspond with that of Mr. MCGEE. He was fully committed to await the action of the Grand Jury on the first Monday in August. The prisoner, who is a saloon-keeper, had an antipathy to the deceased officer, who had been the means of giving him a six months' sentence in the House of Correction for an assault. It is asserted that he had been heard to threaten to get even with the officer.

Mr. ABBOTT, the principal witness, is a newly-appointed officer, though his former position, as toll-gatherer on Chelsea Bridge for years, would seem to eminently fit him for his new position."

Capture of a Monster Drum-Fish.

Some gentlemen of this City went on a fishing expedition, recently, to Bergen Point, N. J., to catch weak fish. Instead of catching weak fish, they caught one strong enough to pull the boat, containing three men and a boy, around Newark Bay, for a space of fifteen minutes. The monster of the deep proved to be a huge drum-fish weighing fifty-eight and a half pounds, measuring about four feet in length and two feet across the centre of its drum-like body. Its head was about twice the size of a man's head, and its mouth was big enough to admit of the entrance of a Scotch terrier. The scales of the fish were of the size and thickness of a small-sized clam shell. The fish was cut and distributed among among about twenty persons, in pieces large enough to make a good-sized meal for a family. The decapitated head is displayed to the wondering gaze of fishermen on the piles at Bergen Point landing.

City Meteorological Record.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., yesterday, at the Central Park Meteorological Station:

Temperature	6 A.M.	9 A.M.	12 M.	3 P.M.	6 P.M.
Degrees Fahrenheit	72	77	79	87	85
Speed of bar. in-hour.	30.00	30.00	30.00	29.96	29.86

Wet-bulb hygrometer at noon, degrees Fahrenheit, 71.

Suicide in the Elysian Fields.

The body of a German, about fifty-five years of age, was found at 4 o'clock, yesterday morning, hanging to a tree in the Elysian Fields above Hoboken. The noose had been carefully tied, and the knot placed under the right ear. A boat was lying bottom uppermost under the tree, and it is probable that he had stepped from the boat, having stood upon it to tie the rope, as his feet were hanging within an inch of the ground. The body was conveyed to PARELOWS', the undertakers, where it was identified as that of Mr. BUCHNER, a German, living at West Hoboken. He leaves a wife and two children. Deceased was well dressed. No cause is assigned for the act. Coroner VOLHARDT and Dr. PFEDERGAST, the county physician, viewed the body, and gave a burial-permit.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The unsavory odor from the docks on the East and North Rivers, yesterday, was particularly unbearable. At the corner of Charles and West streets there was a stagnant pool of mud quite ten feet in diameter, in which were floating the remains of a cat very much decomposed, and a whole mass of refuse. One-half hour's work on Saturday could have remedied this if the officials had deemed to make the streets reasonably clean for Sunday. The majority of the streets between Ninth and Tenth avenues were covered with garbage and slops around the ever-crowded habitations of the poor. This vicinity is supposed to be visited punctually by the scavengers, but the indications are that the visits of those individuals are few and far between.

The Children's Aid Society, before closing their schools for the Summer vacation, treat the children to festivals, picnic excursions and rewards for meritorious conduct during the year. At the Fourteenth Ward schools, the children presented a very fine appearance, and went through a variety of exercises in the most creditable manner. Under the care of the Misses STRONG and assistants, the school has greatly increased in numbers and efficiency. The children passed a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. ALBERT, Queens, Long Island, for his frequent contributions of rare and beautiful flowers.

There is an accumulation of filth, carrion and vegetable refuse at present lying around Washington Market that threatens the health of the City. Rotten fruit lie in broken boxes, barrels and baskets; oyster and clam shells, piles of scales, and fish and flesh in sickening putrefaction, line the streets. Two dead cats, a dead dog, a dead rabbit, and several decomposing rats were observed yesterday lying near the market-house. The air was black with flies, and thick with poisonous vapors.

One of the remaining portions of old New-York may be seen in the small park near Union-square. It is a part of an old pump, which has long ceased to pour forth its wonted crystal stream. The olden leaden spout still remains, and part of the old iron handle. The wooden portion of it is ornamented with various symbols and names which have been from time to time carved upon it.

The proper authorities evidently underestimated the number of bathers in the free baths or they would have constructed more baths. The nude bathers along both rivers yesterday were very numerous, especially on the East side where the water was literally alive with the fleeting forms of bathers. While bathing at the bathing-houses, where the charge of twenty-five cents is made, were crowded throughout the day.

Early yesterday morning Officer TAGGART, of the Fourth Precinct, found WALTER JOHNSON within the iron railing in front of the vestry door of St. James Roman Catholic Church in James-street. He was taken to the Fourth Precinct police-house, and, being scratched, a jimmy and a skeleton-key were found upon him. He committed for trial by Justice SCOTT at the Tombs Police Court.

The Battery Park was thronged, yesterday, by seekers of pure air, of which a delightful volume poured in all day from the sea. The river walls were lined with men, women and children, who, waving handkerchiefs in salutation to the many passing excursion steamboats, yachts and small craft, were answered in like manner with accompanying cheers by those on board.

CATHARINE MEHAN, a native of Ireland, forty years of age, died suddenly, yesterday, at her residence, No. 423 East Twelfth-street. There was some suspicion that her husband, THOMAS MEHAN, had used some violence toward her, and he was arrested; but upon investigation it was found that death was wholly due to natural causes, and he was discharged.

WILLIAM EGE, a German, thirty-six years of age, yesterday attempted to commit suicide by hanging himself to a door-knob, at his residence No. 313 East Twelfth-street, but was discovered by his wife and rescued in time to save his life. He was taken into custody and locked up in the Seventeenth Precinct Station-house on a charge of insanity.

The conductor of car No. 56, on the Eighth-avenue, ejected an inebriated rowdy late on Friday evening. The fellow was standing on the rear platform, and two ladies stepping on the car, he put out his foot, attempting to throw them down. The car had started, but was instantly stopped by the conductor, and the fellow was put out by force.

Fruit which is sold from the curbstone stands is not very clean. The venders rub the apples, pears, peaches, &c., with a dirty cloth, which gives them a glossy appearance. A number of apples fell from one of these stands into the gutter, and the vender was heard to exclaim: "Drat them apples, this makes the third time I have had to clean them."

The North Baptist Church celebrated the forty-fifth anniversary of the organization of its Sunday-school, last evening. The children were addressed by Rev. JOHN BRUNNER and several members of the congregation, and silver medals were distributed to the deserving ones by Mrs. HALL, one of the active members of the congregation.

JEM MACE is about to issue a card to the public in defense of his course in the late Mace-Coburn prize-fight fizzle. He will shortly sail for Europe, and it is said that the preparations for the fistic and nose-bleeding exhibition between him and O'BALDWIN are rapidly progressing.

A new kind of lamp for out-door purposes is used by the street-venders in the Bowery of an evening. It is in shape similar to the old street lamps, but the frame-work is hollow and filled with benzine, which flows into a jet-pipe and gives a light similar to that of gas.

A mad dog, a poor forlorn-looking creature, made its appearance yesterday in Eleventh-avenue. It was raving, and could be heard uttering its mournful sound for some distance. It was finally dispatched by a laborer with a blow from a club and thrown into the river.

ANDREW MAVAN and his wife, MARY, quarreled, yesterday, at their residence, No. 244 West Tenth-street, and during the affair he stabbed her behind the left ear, inflicting a severe but not dangerous wound. It does not appear that any arrest was made.

HENRY FISHER, aged seventeen years, of No. 118 Stanton-street, was drowned, yesterday morning, while bathing in the East River, at the foot of Sixth-street. The body was recovered, and Corner HERRMAN held an inquest.

The North-eastern Saengerbund Societies are making arrangements for a picnic on the first of August in aid of a fund to cover the deficit of the Saengerfest, for which 5,000 tickets have been ordered to be printed.

Some excitement was caused in Broome-street yesterday afternoon by a dog supposed to be mad. He was pursued to the roof of No. 119, where he was shot and killed by Officer SPENCER, of the Thirteenth Precinct.

The body of JOHN CORNELIA, who was drowned on the 6th inst., in the North River, was recovered, yesterday, and taken to the home of his parents, in One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, near Twelfth-avenue.

There is a great deal of fast driving still in the streets, especially in Lexington-avenue. The old posters, declaring that driving is not allowed at a rate faster than seven miles an hour, are of very little service.

JOHN MCKAHY, of No. 456 West Sixteenth-street, last evening undertaking to reprove his son JAMES, aged seventeen years, was attacked by the latter, who cut him on the left wrist, causing a severe wound.

EDWARD SWARTOUT, aged fourteen years, of No. 1,126 Third-avenue, was drowned last evening, in the East River, at the foot of Seventieth-street, while bathing. The body was not recovered.

In the article in the TIMES, with regard to the armories, Saturday, the name of JAMES L. MILLER should not have been associated with that of GEORGE S. MILLER. The latter should have stood alone.

The one-horse cars that run across town at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street all have the front platform enclosed for the driver. Passengers in getting on or off never slip under the wheels.

The British gun-boat *Minstrel*, Commander H. F. YEATMAN, arrived at this port yesterday, ten days from Nassau, N. P. She carries two guns and has a complement of forty-two men.

The German Lithographic Union held its annual picnic at Hamilton Park on Saturday. It was largely attended by the members of the craft and their families, who fully enjoyed the occasion.

The Captain of the *Big Fan Winkle* says there is no truth in the statement that he caused was engaged in rading, and that she caught fire while returning from the Fishing Banks Friday.

Nervous persons residing near the Central Park have been greatly startled on awakening from sleep during the night, to find their rooms illumined by lightning-bugs.

The body of an unknown man was found, last evening, in the East River, at the foot of Jackson-street, so much decomposed that it could not be handled.

The Spanish frigate *Gerona*, which is being thoroughly repaired at the Dry Dock, is an odd looking craft. She reminds one of the pictures of vessels comprising the Spanish armada, with scarcely any improvements. She will shortly be ready once more for sea. The work being done on her will cost $9,000.

The Beethoven Maennerchor will hold its first Summer night's festival of the season at Terrace Garden this evening. There will be a concert and a ball.

Dr. HEIDENFELDT, the President of the late Saengerfest, has gone to Europe.

BROOKLYN.

Mr. HUGH HUNTER, of No. 129 Skillman-street, reported to the police authorities, yesterday, that about noon on Saturday, a young man called at his house and represented to Mrs. HUNTER that he, HUNTER, was locked up in one of the station-houses in New-York, on a charge of assault and battery, and that he had been sent to get $10 to release him. Mrs. HUNTER, in her simplicity, borrowed the money and gave it to the young man, who was, on the arrival of Mr. HUNTER, an hour later, shown to be an imposter.

JOHN JOHNSON, alias "Supple," was arrested on Saturday night by Officer BOYLE on a warrant issued by Judge DELMAR, on complaint of SQUIRE P. COLLINS, who charges him with breaking into his house and attempting to outrage his wife, who is a cripple, on the night of March 22. JOHNSON is a notorious thief, and had just returned from a lengthy stay in the Penitentiary when he committed the crime in question.

A young man of dissipated appearance and seemingly of dissipated habits, was found in Huron-street, Greenpoint, yesterday morning, in an insensible state. He was taken to the Seventh Precinct Station-house, and died in a few hours. Dr. JONES, Coroner, examined the man, and found that his skull was badly fractured. The deceased was not known by the Police.

DAVID ROBINSON, a colored man, was shot through the stomach by a ramrod that was accidentally discharged from a musket in the hands of WILLIAM HOLLIS, also colored, on the Fourth of July. ROBINSON has since died, and his friends gave him a large funeral, yesterday, from his late residence, No. 17 Varet-street, Williamsburg.

Shortly after 5 P. M. yesterday a German baker, named GEORGE DIETRICH, residing on Dean-street, near Washington-avenue, fell from the platform of a Bergen-street car, at the corner of Flatbush-avenue, and had his left leg badly bruised by one of the car-wheels passing partially over it.

Yesterday afternoon a boy named WM. HONNOR, residing at No. 28 Carroll-street, while playing in an empty lot on President-street, had his jaw-bone broken by a kick from a horse. He was taken to the Long Island College Hospital.

About 12 o'clock on Saturday night CHARLES HEITMAN, four years of age, was run over by a wagon on Broadway, near Sand-street, and dangerously injured. The vehicle was driven by Mr. C. HARKINS.

LONG ISLAND.

The Board of Assessors of Long Island City are making a thorough and complete new assessment roll for the city, traveling over every inch of property in the entire city. Where there is doubt of the area of any plot or parcel, it is measured by one of the assessors. It is thought that the valuation will be greatly increased, and that much, if not all, of the irregularity in assessment of different tracts will be got rid of.

There is quite a local warfare between the merchants of Sag Harbor and Riverhead. A local train is run between the two places, so that the people of the former village can take the train to Riverhead and make their purchases, the merchants liberally defraying the expense of the trip to all who will purchase a certain quantity of goods. This does not suit the Sag Harbor business men, who think home firms should be patronized.

MICHAEL CAMPBELL, of No. 168 Leonard-street, Williamsburg, son of Ex-Supervisor CAMPBELL, of the Sixteenth Ward, was, till a few days recently, the owner of a baby-alligator, which he brought from Savannah a short time ago, where he had been sojourning for the benefit of his health. The "varmint" was allowed the privilege of roaming among the shrubbery in the back yard, from which it was stolen on Friday by some unprincipled fancier.

Arrangements have been perfected between the South-side and the Central Railroads by which the iron and ties for that part of the Central Railroad south of the Long Island Railroad will be transported to their destination by the South-side Company. The supposed will be commenced today, and as soon as a sufficient number of rails and ties arrive work will be commenced in laying the track.

The Commissioners for dredging Newtown Creek have given notice to owners of property between Maspeth and Metropolitan avenues to dredge out the channel opposite their respective dock-fronts to half the width of the channel. The Commissioners are DANIEL T. WHITE, P. S. MASSEY and WM. H. FURMAN.

About three weeks ago a man by the name of MEAGHER, who had been working for Mr. KEYES, a farmer in Great Neck, for two months, was discharged for insubordination, and on leaving carried away some tobacco belonging to Mr. KEYES, a harness. The officers are on his track.

The cost of draining two districts in Flushing was $66,681 40. Of this $70,039 46 was for sewers, $7,175 for basins, and $19,572 44 for draining the park.

At the new Baptist Church at Rockville Centre, twelve persons were baptized yesterday. The congregation is gradually increasing.

Mr. JACOB ROCKWELL has been appointed Deputy for Long Island City by Sheriff HENRY.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Board of Excise of the town of Castleton has resolved to enforce the law with regard to selling liquor without license, and will meet today at New-Brighton, for the purpose of granting licenses. There are about 350 drinking places in all the towns of Richmond County which have been selling in violation of the law. They should yield a revenue to the county of at least $10,000 a year.

The Trustees of Edgewater have prepared the village budget and resolved to levy $47,680 for village taxes and the payment of old claims, bonds and interest. This is exclusive of the Middletown gas tax, which is $13,300 per annum. The Southfield gas tax is about $4,000, and the New-York-avenue extension bonds about $4,000 more, making in all $68,980. The principal appropriations are for schools, $18,000; roads, $10,000, and Excise Department, $2,000.

The Staten Island Railroad Ferry Company ran one extra-boat yesterday. Many thousand people crossed the ferry, to visit the different localities on the island. All the groves, parks and saloons near the landings were well patronized. The destination of many was the grounds at Prince's Bay.

The passenger ship *Palmenius*, from Hamburg, is detained at the Upper Quarantine Grounds. There are also fourteen square-rigged vessels at anchor there, some outward and some inward bound.

Yesterday, at 2 o'clock, ELIZA JANE PERRY, of No. 135 Sixty-first-street, New-York, was prostrated by the heat at Tompkinsville, Staten Island. She was taken to Police Head-quarters at Stapleton.

The new Board of Trustees of the village of Edgewater have increased the salary of the Clerk from $1,000 to $1,200 per year.

NEW-JERSEY.

EDWARD LORKINS and JAS. MANNING, lads of twelve and fourteen, were yesterday arrested, charged with robbing a freight-car at the Jersey City Depot of the New-Jersey Railroad. Depredations of this kind are exceedingly common, and are becoming a source of considerable loss to the Company.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in CRAM's costume-store, Jersey City, caused by the upsetting of a kerosene lamp, which set fire to the window-shades. The damage to the costumes by fire and water is about $3,000, on which there is an insurance of $1,500.

Mrs. FRANCES, relict of THOS. N. FINLAY, died at Newark, on Friday, at the advanced age of one hundred and two.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Cambria	July 11	New-York	Hamburg
Wyoming	July 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Scotia	July 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Suabian	July 12	New-York	Glasgow.
Wieneda	July 12	New-York	Liverpool.
City of London	July 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Italy	July 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Britannia	July 12	New-York	Glasgow.
Algeria	July 12	New-York	Liverpool.